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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Backs Turned to 'Security'

Hull Recommends Bible

Japan Tests Deep Water

¶ **Italy and the League**—From the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia Italy's Duce looks down on a sea of faces misted by a drizzle of rain. He comes from a seven-minute meeting of the Grand Council of the Fascist party, bursting with a momentous decision, speaks of Italy's continued "policy of collaboration for peace," refers to possible criticism from the "heads of the great democracies," puts a question. "It is necessary," he thunders, "to choose whether to be in the League or out of it." Then: "In it?" he asks. "No!" comes the thunderous answer. "Out of it?" "Yes!" Thus, in the highly dramatic key to which Fascism is pitched, Italy writes its recessional from the League of Nations, dating it "as of December 11, 1937." • Germany, Japan and now Italy. Backs turned to "collective security," faces turned toward expansion; voices chanting "peace." Europe now considers the possibilities of direct diplomacy, not greatly disturbed that Italy's two-year-old "withdrawal" has been made official.

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¶ **Direct Diplomacy** — Viscount Halifax sets the pace with a visit to Germany, clarifying the Reich's attitude for London and Paris. Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, follows with visits in Eastern Europe. Halifax found Berlin wants what it wants when it wants it, with colonies also. Delbos finds Poland cool toward the League, friendly to bi-lateral co-operation, receptive to French financial aid for rearmament, skeptical toward collective security. He finds Roumania divided in sentiment, the outs (National Peasants party) friendly to the French alliance, the ins (King Carol et al) leaning toward the Rome-Berlin orbit. Delbos proposes strengthening the Little Entente by offering Czech-like assistance to Roumania and Yugoslavia. The latter state does not warm to the proposal, its Premier recently having visited Rome. • It seems the fate of direct diplomacy continually to seek new directions.

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¶ **Armaments**—Nor pacts, nor alliances, nor axes, nor leagues, nor diplomacy direct or otherwise lift from the shoulders of the world the crushing burden of armaments. Fear and aggressiveness extract high tolls from security-seeking humanity. In American money the amount spent on world armaments in 1937 will reach close to $12,000,000,000, tripling expenditures of the same type for 1913, the year before the World War. Standing armies total some 8,500,000 this year as against 6,000,000 in 1913. Thus the League of Nations armaments year book preaches a sermon in numerals. • The mounting figures foretell the final bankruptcy of force, encourage appeals to reason.

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¶ **Peace From the Bible**—Secretary of State Cordell Hull calls attention to a fundamental prerequisite to peace, in observing Universal Bible Sunday. He refers to the "tragic chasm which lies between human man's material and spiritual progress," points out how often logically moral efforts toward human adjustments fail because of men's spiritual backwardness, warns of a drift toward "tyranny of man over man," and recommends, as a way out, a "universal and firm conviction that only if the thought and action of every one of us are guided by the spirit of the Bible, can humanity win through." • What better season could Mr. Hull have chosen to emphasize that the practical and inevitable fruition of applied Christianity is "peace on earth, good will to men"?

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¶ **Nanking Siege**—Japan's military command claims occupation of the old Chinese capital; but desperate resistance continues and the rattle of machine guns and crack of hand grenades re-echoes along narrow streets where Old Time has taught inhabitants to listen to the tingle of aeolian harps and to soft singing voices. Meanwhile the Japanese Government accepts full blame for sinking of the United States gunboat Panay and two Standard Oil ships, expressing "profoundest regret" for the "mistake." Simultaneously the British Admiralty receives warning that shipping in the Yangtze River might draw fire, but the British gunboat Bee continues rescue work.

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• **As Japan** advances, her embarrassment increases, for the continuance of Chinese resistance makes it necessary for the invaders to follow each victory with further advances, thus continuing the war beyond easy access to military bases—an expensive strategy, at a time when Japan is economically hard pressed. • Thus Nippon seems to have grasped the tail of a dragon and is now confronted with the problem of not so much what it may win but how soon it can let go.

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¶ **Soviet Election**—The first secret direct election in twenty years comes to Russia and, with a total of some ninety million votes returns to Moscow an uncontested Stalinist Parliament. • The voters were given the free choice—of choosing nothing but the Stalin ticket.

Reich Rejects Anglo-French Peace Move: Europe Calm as Italy Quits League

Colonial Issue Included in Proposed Questions for Settlement

Verbal Notes Sent

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 13—Germany has categorically rejected preliminary proposals by France and Britain for the opening of negotiations on a general European settlement to include discussions of colonial issue, The Christian Science Monitor is able to reveal authoritatively.

The French and British Governments, following the Anglo-French conversations at London at the end of November, conveyed quietly to Berlin through diplomatic channels suggestions as to the basis upon which Germany's demands for colonies could be discussed.

These proposals were in the form of "verbal notes" and were transmitted separately by the French and British.

The French first discussed them here with the German Ambassador, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and they were then presented in Berlin to Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, by the French Ambassador, André François-Poncet.

Assurances of Security

Both these French proposals and those of the British which were submitted simultaneously were rejected in their entirety by the German Government. Details of the proposals are not known but it is learned that they included a general settlement for re-enforcing peace in Europe with assurances of territorial security for Central and Eastern European powers.

The form of such arrangement was not specified, but a series of interlocking bilateral accords such as Reichsführer Hitler is known to favor was not excluded.

In consideration of this general European settlement, retrocession of certain colonial mandates to Germany was to be studied.

No Return to League

The eventual return of Germany to a reformed League of Nations, probably separated from the Versailles Treaty—was included in the propositions embraced in the "verbal notes."

This apparently has met with definite German opposition. And the refusal is believed to be behind cur-

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Ten Nations Out Of League Chain

By the Associated Press

Nine nations, apart from Italy, have given notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations. Membership ceases two years after such notice.

Of these, five withdrawals have become effective and memberships have lapsed. The five and the date of notice are: Costa Rica, Dec. 24, 1924; Brazil, June 14, 1936; Japan, March 27, 1933; Germany, Oct. 14, 1933; Paraguay, Feb. 23, 1935.

These four have given notice: Guatemala, May 16, 1936; Nicaragua, June 27, 1936; Honduras, July 10, 1936; Salvador, July 24, 1937.

Deeper Wedge Is Driven Between the Democratic and Fascist Powers

Axis Strengthened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 13—The gulf dividing the totalitarian from the democratic powers has been more sharply defined, observers here hold, by Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations, dramatically announced by Premier Mussolini on Saturday after a brief session of the Fascist Grand Council held for the purpose of ratifying the Duce's decision.

Signor Mussolini's decision—declaimed to a cheering crowd before the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia—is regarded here as a protest against the League's attitude during the Ethiopian conflict. And in particular it is the Duce's protest against the fact that the League made no amends for the attempted strangulation of Italy by sanctions, as well as its refusal to recognise the Fascist conquest of Ethiopia.

Foreign Policy Unaffected

Italy's leaving the League also is explained as a logical outcome of the intimate political understanding between Rome and Berlin which since the Italian adhesion to the anti-Communist pact has also been extended to Tokyo.

It is held to be a warning given by Italy, in full agreement with Germany and Japan, that she and her

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Text of Mussolini's Speech: Page 14

Sit Strike Suit Ordered Out By Supreme Court

Litigation Over Salute to the Flag in Georgia Also Dismissed

Reasons Advanced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court ordered dismissal today of litigation involving constitutionality of sit-down strikes.

It sent the case back to the Federal District Court at Philadelphia with instructions to dismiss "upon the ground that the cause is moot," since the strike had been settled long ago.

This action had been requested by the Apex Hosiery Company of Philadelphia, the scene of a sit-down strike last summer conducted by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

In answer to a Supreme Court order to show cause why the case should not be dismissed as moot, the labor organization asserted an action against it for damages for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was still pending.

This was the first litigation involving sit-down strikes to reach the Supreme Court.

The Wagner Labor Relations Act, often described as the "magna charta of labor," was employed by the Circuit Court as the basis for ruling that the company's activities affected interstate commerce.

It held that the sit-down strike violated the Sherman Act which prohibits a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce. It directed that the strikers vacate the plant.

The court dismissed litigation contesting constitutionality of a requirement by Atlanta, Ga., that children attending public schools must salute the American flag. It granted a motion by the Atlanta Board of Education and said in its order that its action was taken "for the want of a substantial federal question."

It had been asked to review a decision by the Georgia Supreme Court sustaining the regulation by the Atlanta Board of Education and approving the suspension of Dorothy Leoles, a 12-year-old girl, for refusing to comply. The girl contended the requirement denied her constitutional "right to worship God according to the dictates of her own conscience."

New 'Missing Link' Is Found in Java, Institute Learns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—A new "missing link" between man and the higher apes has been discovered on the island of Java, the Carnegie Institution of Washington reports.

Dr. G. H. R. von Koenigswald, natural scientist of Bandoeng, Java, and a research associate of the institution, reported he had found part of a skull, the lower jaw, and a number of teeth of this creature near the Sole river.

This ancient man, he added, "is the most primitive fossil man now known" and lived long before the original pithecanthropus erectus. The first of this species was found in Java in 1890 and was believed until now to have been the earliest man on earth.

Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the institution, said the discovery "is one of the most important finds in many decades."

The new specimen, he said, proves that pithecanthropus had progressed above the mental and physical level of the great apes, and also that man has been walking upright for about 1,000,000 years.

Apologizes

Harris & Ewing

Hirosi Saito

Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Who Offers Formal Regrets of His Government for the Sinking of the United States Gunboat Panay

C. I. O. Forges Link Politically With Two Farm Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Politically, an event that may be looked back upon as a landmark in years to come occurred over the week-end. This was the signing of a contractual joint-action alliance between the C. I. O. and two farm groups. Observers see in this a potentially important first step in working out the much-discussed farmers-workers' political party.

It was the American Labor Party which, as much as anything, re-elected Mayor LaGuardia in New York, and pushed him into national importance. Mayor LaGuardia has recently made a speech urging the aims of agriculture, so couched as to seem a bid to some future farm alliance. Now in Washington a connected or parallel move occurs.

This is that Labor's Nonpartisan League (headed by John L. Lewis and intimately connected with the C. I. O.) has announced the terms of a compact with two farm groups having membership of nearly 300,000. In some future presidential election the shadow of an alliance between farms and city workers is thereby forecast.

The two farm organizations are:

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Movement of America ("the Farmers' Union") and the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America—a C. I. O. affiliate.

The farm groups have their strength chiefly in the West. Under their agreement the two signatories agree:

To promote the legislative programs sponsored and approved by each; to confer next month for the purpose of drawing up a legislative program upon which farmers and labor can unite; to effectuate joint action at state and national capitals for the enactment of the measures included in the program; to explore possibilities and methods of developing consumer co-operatives in both rural and urban areas; to hold state and national conferences for planning joint action to further a legislative program during the 1938 elections; to consider policies and procedures in organizing employees of co-operative institutions.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

Chinese Capital Falls to Japanese; U. S. Gunboat Sunk

Washington Sees Attack as Serious but Is Keeping Cool

Formal Apology Offered by Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The Japanese Government today expressed to the United States its formal apologies for the sinking of the United States gunboat Panay 27 miles above Nanking on the Yangtse River.

Ambassador Hirosi Saito called on Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, under instructions of his Government at noon today and conveyed the formal apologies. The military and naval attaches of the Japanese Embassy likewise called at the War and Navy Departments with similar expressions.

Secretary Hull, while accepting for the time being the apologies and expressions of regret, informed Ambassador Saito:

1. President Roosevelt requests that his feeling of shock and concern over the Panay incident be conveyed to Emperor Hirohito.

2. That all facts concerning the incident are being assembled by American officials and shortly will be presented to the Japanese Government.

3. That in the meantime it is hoped that the Japanese Government will consider definitely for presentation to the American Government two things:

(a) Full expressions of regret and the proffer of full compensation.

(b) Guarantees that there will be no repetition of any similar attack in the future.

Strongest in Years

This strongly worded protest, more forceful than anything in the foreign field that has come from the State Department and White House in many years, was the second in 24 hours. A previous protest was cabled to Tokyo last night, but even before its presentation the Japanese Government had expressed its apologies.

Ambassador Saito accepted for Japan full responsibility for the attack, which he said had taken place because Japanese military forces were informed that Chinese troops were escaping up the Yangtse.

President Roosevelt, who—with Secretary Hull—was concentrating upon the international situation arising from the incident, regarded the incident with utmost seriousness, and through a White House spokesman appealed for united national backing for his Far Eastern policy. On Capitol Hill, a wide variey of views was expressed.

Opinions in Congress

At one extreme, Senator Robert T. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina regarded the Panay incident as a "second Maine." At the other extreme, the neufrality "bloc" felt the conclusion to be that all United States forces should clear out of China, and the embargoes of the Neutrality Law applied at once.

Anglo-American co-operation was also manifest, with a visit of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, to the State Department, together with the emphasis on a united front expressed by Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, in the House of Commons today.

It was clear, however—and this point is highly important—that the solicitude of the American Government is directed toward the safety of American citizens in China, rather than toward the territorial integrity of that Republic, guaranteed by va-

Capitulation of Nanking Seen as Turning Point for Republic

City Was Symbol Of 'New China'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking, capital and center of New China's endeavors toward national unity, has fallen to Japan.

Official Japanese military announcement of the occupation reached the western world today, but it was night in China when Nanking's defenders withdrew before the Japanese assault.

Street fighting, with Chinese contesting every foot of the Japanese advance, marked the battle for the city, Japanese said. Slowly, however, they reported, they took over government buildings which had housed Chinese machine-gun nests and snipers.

Navy Planes Aided

Naval planes co-operated with the army in the day-long attack, according to the Associated Press, and the Chinese defenders were said to have been driven northward through the city as the Japanese pressed from the southern and eastern sections.

Since the military situation was last reviewed in these columns, Japanese have advanced steadily toward Nanking. The city's fall has been expected ever since the Chinese Government began withdrawing its various departments to safe cities far to the interior.

The Japanese began their march to Nanking when domination of Shanghai was assured on Nov. 9 by the Chinese retreat to their "Hindenburg Line." This line, 50 miles west of Shanghai, was to have been the Chinese winter defense. Japanese, however, thrust through it and ended the 190-mile march to the edges of Nanking last Monday.

Sloshing ahead over marshy lands checker-boarded with rice paddies and studded with lakes, Japanese troops relied on the threat of further aerial destruction to clear their path. So merciless had been the punishment from the air of Soochow, lovely city on Lake Tai inland from Shanghai, that Chinese and foreigners fled from other towns on the path of Japan's advance.

Wuhu Taken

Wuhu, strategic city some 60 miles up the Yangtze River from Nanking, yielded to the invaders Saturday. At the same time the Japanese were closing in on Nanking from downstream. A spy who reported to Japanese officers the exact moment when Chinese were changing their guard on the Tachiaochang military airdrome, just outside the Kwanghwa gate, gave Japan the advantage of a surprise attack.

Having taken the airdrome, Japanese pounded the city's walls with artillery, made a breach, and planted the Rising Sun flag on Nanking's massive, crenelated battlements. The walls are 45 feet high and 30 feet thick. Fierce street fighting continued. Japanese planes, as many as three squadrons at a time, systematically and steadily bombed concentrations of Chinese troops.

Fires broke out in the city, and 16 Americans remained inside the walls.

Taiping was taken by Japan, completing the occupation between Wuhu and Nanking. Gunboats in the river, and an advancing land column, were reported hammering at Pukow, railhead across the Yangtse from Nanking, where train passengers from the north must change to ferries. Pukow is the last large-scale way of escape left open to Chinese troops.

Safety Zone Taken Over

Japan's territorial occupation in central China now extends from the tip of the Shanghai peninsula, up the Yangtse to Wuhu, and from there to the coast of Hangchow Bay, a few miles from the city of Hangchow. Only the International Settlement and French Concession at Shanghai remain outside full Japanese control.

The safety zone in Nantao, Chinese area adjoining the French Concession, was taken over by Japanese troops Saturday, after a Chinese had fired a revolver at a Japanese sentry. The safety zone shelters some 200,000 Chinese.

Regardless of Japan's next military moves, whether up the Yangtse toward Hankow, or south toward Hangchow, today appears to mark the end of at least one phase of China's struggle for unification.

Nanking had come to symbolize the nascent nationalism upon which long lines of expert commissions had posited China's chances for solving her economic and political problems. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his Wellesley-educated wife have fired the imagination of Young China and of China's sympathizers abroad. China was drilling, learning discipline, building roads, combating lax morals, and laying the foundations for national unity.

Marks Turning Point

Then Japan struck. It is not yet clear whether the drive on Nanking was premeditated, or whether it grew without design from the killing on Aug. 9 of a Japanese naval officer and seaman at the Hungjao military airdrome outside Shanghai. In either case, the actual effect is to destroy for the time being China's main hope of national solidarity and power.

Today thus marks a turning point for the Chinese Republic. If Japan

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Oust 'Old Guard' Demand Voiced As Republicans Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Much conferring among Republican leaders here has set the stage for the meeting of the national committee in St. Louis, Mo., today, to choose a chairman and members of the program committee of 100.

Cross-currents still dominate G. O. P. policy. Most spectacular is the demand of Gov. George Aiken of Vermont and Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire for the retirement of the entire "Old Guard." Their demand was joined by a prominent lay Republican, Robert W. Johnson, New Jersey industrialist, who asked resignation of the national committee and "complete and permanent retirement of its chairman, John Hamilton, former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, and former President Herbert Hoover."

Mr. Landon, as concretely as emphasis could make, took himself out of the 1940 picture in a statement issued here this week end. His declaration, and the succession of pleas from other Republicans, have as one major purpose to persuade Mr. Hoover to say that he, too, will not be a candidate in 1940 under any circumstances.

Hoover Reply Sought

Most of the G. O. P. leaders who met here over the week end were strongly of opinion that Mr. Hoover should match the Landon statement with one equally explicit. The former President's remarks on the subject in his Boston speech are regarded in most political circles as inadequate. But the leaders who are now trying to "smoke out" Mr. Hoover have few hopes they will be successful. They merely are making every attempt to rejuvenate and reorganize the party, working against considerable obstacles.

The immediate problem before the St. Louis meeting is to select a chairman of the program committee. Until the week end, it had been determined to choose Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois. But the veteran Republican leader has declined to serve.

That left two other choices from

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Hull Urges Daily Use of Bible As Guide to Troubled World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Blaming the world's ills on "tragic shortcomings" which "lie in the realm of the spirit," Secretary of State Cordell Hull points to the Holy Bible as a guidepost "in the basic relations of man to man," which alone can lift the world out of its troubled state.

In a radio address on the occasion of observance of universal Bible Sunday, the Secretary called attention to the tragic chasm which lies between human man's material and spiritual progress. He found man far advanced materially, but as backward spiritually that the material achievements are being used in many instances for harm and not good.

"Time and again we find ourselves defeated in efforts to improve conditions within and among nations solely because of the spirit which animates human relationships," he said. "Our most earnest endeavors often flounder and founder because we fail to find reliable guideposts in the basic sphere of relations of man to man."

Drift Toward Tyranny

This spiritual backwardness of the individual seems to Secretary Hull to be a basic cause of the problems with which he is daily struggling in his work at the Department of State. He sees a "drift towards the tyranny of man over man," toward an abridgement or destruction of human liberty; towards a shackling of speech and action and even of individual thought and conscience." He sees peace threatened at a time when human ingenuity has fashioned "incredibly efficient means of destroying life and property in military action" but is still lamentably unsuccessful in the search for means of averting war.

The way out, he suggests, is a return to the Bible—daily use of the Bible as a living guidepost for every Christian.

Shifting Sands

"What we need today, above everything else," he says, "is a universal and firm conviction that only if the thought and action of every one of us are guided by the spirit of the Bible, can humanity win through to our ardently desired goal of happy and contented life for all; that if that spirit is cast aside or warped, disaster alone is in store for us."

Secretary Hull then cited the parable of the foolish man who built his house upon the sand, and continued, saying:

"Today, too many human relationships, within and among nations, rest upon the shifting sands of selfish search for immediate advantage; of mistrust and enmity; of refusal to respect those rights of others, or to fulfill those obligations toward others, without which barbarism, rather than civilized existence becomes the scheme of life. Inevitably all of us, the victors as well as the victims in this continuous and blind struggle, must become engulfed in the ruin of that social structure which we call civilization. History records too many instances of the downfall of civilizations consequent upon moral and spiritual decadence.

"That is the fate which inexorably awaits us unless we resolutely build our social structure upon the rock of mutual confidence and friendliness; of clear-sighted differentiation between ephemeral and lasting attainments; of sincere and scrupulous respect for the rights of others and wholehearted fulfillment of obligations toward others; of understanding and co-operative effort between individuals and nations.

"Humanity desperately needs today a moral and spiritual rebirth, a revitalisation of religion. There is no sure way to this supreme goal save through adherence to the teaching of the Bible."

High-Hat Word Puts Them Out

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—It took "tolliker"—a doodad for glossing silk hats—to spell down a group of authors, humorists and cross-word puzzle expert in a spelling bee yesterday.

Amid exclamations of chagrin, the word mowed litterateurs like autumn leaves—Franklin P. Adams, columnist; Homer T. Croy, writer; F. Chase Taylor, the "Colonel Stoopnagle" of radio; Russell T. Owen, newspaper correspondent; Berton Braley, poet; George T. Bye, author's agent; Ted Shane, humorist, and Prosper Buranelli, cross-word puzzle man.

"Colonel Stoopnagle" was the first to fall when he heard the word and muttered:

"Pt—er—paragraph."

They had previously sailed gaily through "caboodle," "buttressed," "crystalline" and "cayuse." But "tolliker," they said, was too much of a high-hat word.

Red the Dog Rallies Friends To Fight Greenbelt's Pet Ban

GREENBELT, Md., Dec. 13 (AP)—The town council of this Government-built community never has heard of Red the Dog—but for that matter Red never has heard of the town council.

"Officially," said Community Manager Roy Braden, "I know nothing about him. I couldn't lay my hands on him if I wanted to."

Red, who wandered into town with a tail-wagging disregard of the no-dog clause in all Greenbelt leases, is being boomed quietly as a campaign symbol.

Dog lovers who petitioned this week for a referendum on keeping pets are secretly passing out aid to Red.

After night falls over the dogless government dells, bones are dropped along the sylvan walks.

Raw meat mysteriously appears beside door stoops.

Even the lids of some garbage cans are left ajar.

And Red is getting fat.

"There's not much we can do about it," explained the community manager. "The town has no police force, and suppose there is a dog here—I'm no dog catcher."

Mr. Braden said he has made no decision on the petition which was signed by 111 of the 400-odd residents, including two of the recently elected five-man City Council.

It's no secret that the dog lovers have been carrying on a whispering campaign in favor of repealing the pet clause.

A spokesman for the group estimated 20 occupants of Greenbelt—designed by the Government to bring a more abundant life to white collar workers of lower incomes—are boarding pets in near-by kennels.

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In the Boston Section:

Fifteen thousand to be added to WPA rolls by end of week.

British P. R. expert visits Boston to encourage work.

New pollution free plan for Merrimack advanced.

Boston port figures show drop in wool imports.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Economics in the News

Undistributed Profits—A Contrast Between Germany and the United States—Encouragement of Plant Expansion vs. Discouragement

—By H. B. E.—

The other day I engaged in a round-table discussion on the mysteries of German finance. There was a well-known German economist present. At the close the same thought occurred to many of us: that the tax system on corporations in Germany is the exact antithesis of the American system. The result might well be that a generation hence Germany might have the most up-to-date industrial plant in the world.

In Germany, half of all corporation profits above 5 per cent and under 8 per cent must be invested in government bonds. All profits above 8 per cent must be so invested. These bonds may be sold for cash in the open market just as the short-term bills received from the Government for government work may be turned into cash at the Reichsbank; but life would not be very comfortable in Germany for the heads of corporations who tried consistently to encash their government obligations. Consequently corporations are stuffed with evidences of government debt which may or may not turn out to be as valuable as they purport to be.

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Accordingly, there is a constant urge in operation in Germany to avoid further accumulations of government bonds by plowing profits back into the business. In other words, the profits are increasingly devoted to the betterment of plant.

In the United States, the urge is precisely in the opposite direction. The tax system on undistributed profits impels corporations to distribute maximum profits to stockholders. Betterment of plant is thereby discouraged. Last winter the country was rejoicing over the shower of dividends and increased wages which came out of industry. But some of the disbursements were made at the expense of plant improvement. From time to time many estimates have been given in this column of the arrears even in making up for obsolescence, let alone in keeping abreast of the industrial times. Those arrears are still outstanding.

As a job-provider the improvement of plant has an obvious function. Not so obvious is the manner in which it helps industry to absorb higher wage costs. It has often been said here that higher wage costs need not necessarily be reflected in higher prices. Savings might be possible in other items of costs. Plant betterment is one of them. If the introduction of a new device enables a worker to turn out more work in a given amount of time, then a higher wage rate is absorbable without affecting prices.

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It is often argued that, under the new tax system, plant improvements may still be made by a round-about route. Profits would be distributed. Then the corporation would ask the stockholders to turn back their profits in return for a fresh issue of stock. But, apart from other considerations, such a roundabout way of recapturing profits makes for precisely the kind of unwieldy capital structure that the President himself calls the weakness of the railroad situation. The tax on undistributed profits would perpetuate this unwieldiness: first, by penalizing corporations which want to pay off debt out of profits; second, by making plant improvement dependent upon fresh stock issues.

At present, in the fear state of investment, corporations will not improve their plants nor will stockholders return distributed profits for that purpose. So that, while Germany continues to improve her industrial equipment, the United States is allowing hers to deteriorate.

British Win Mexican Oil Grants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Officials of American oil companies operating in Mexico have been stunned by the recent granting of one large concession and the announcement of another one pending, both to British interests. This has changed the entire aspect of the oil situation in Mexico and will have a decided influence upon the entire political aspect of the country.

The announcement came within a few days after both British and American companies had met to announce that if a threatened increase in wages and social benefits of 26,000,000 pesos were decreed by the Federal Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, the companies would have to suspend operations.

With the entire capital-labor conflict in a tense state, pending the announcement of the decision, the sudden granting of highly favorable concessions to the British concerns forecasts a less drastic decision than expected, and places the American operators in a weakened position in the Mexican field.

Previous to the new concession, the British Eagle Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell, had the largest investment in the Mexican field. Its capital is estimated at $250,000,000 while the total investment of United States companies in Mexico is gauged at $200,000,000.

Domination

Following the new grants, Great Britain will overwhelmingly dominate the Mexican oil industry, and, what is more important from an international viewpoint, will have access to large oil reserves on the Atlantic. Since the Mediterranean no longer gives free access to Britain's oil reserves in the Far East, the opening of the Mexican reserves to British exploitation is of paramount importance.

The new concession granted to British Eagle Oil gives this company the rights to the exploration and exploitation of three zones near Tampico, in co-operation with the Mexican Government, for five years. These zones are Poza Rica, Poza de Cuero and Troncones y Potrerillo.

The British Eagle Company has guaranteed to pay the Mexican Government a minimum of 12,580 barrels of oil daily for this period. The terms further state that the company is to pay 35 per cent of the crude production from 66 wells and 15 per cent of the crude production from 35 well, which amount may exceed the stipulated minimum.

The company has agreed to drop all law suits against the Government in this zone. It is also specified that if the company fails to develop any of the properties, they will revert to the national petroleum reserves.

The second concession, conclusion of which is expected daily, is between a group of British financiers and the Mexican Government. Its terms call for an estimated investment of $20,000,000 on the part of the capitalists, for which they will be paid in Mexican oil.

Loan of $5,000,000

The British promoters are to make an immediate loan of $5,000,000 to the Mexican Government, this loan to be guaranteed by payments in oil. They are also to construct three refineries, two with a capacity of 6000 barrels daily and one with an 8000-barrel capacity, all at an approximate cost of $4,000,000.

The group is also to finance the construction of 10 merchant ships for the Mexican Government, which ships are to be built in British shipyards at a cost estimated at $4,000,000. The British syndicate is furthermore scheduled to drill from 30 to 40 wells for the Government on the federal oil reserves, at an estimated cost of another $4,000,000.

In return for these services, the foreign capitalists are to be paid with 60 per cent of the oil which the Mexican Government derives from its deal with the Eagle Oil Company. This further strengthens Britain's oil reserve, coming from an Atlantic port.

The negotiations awaiting final settlement are being arranged through the National Bank of Mexico, in co-operation with the Bank of London and, it is reported, the Bank of Westminster. They are handled here through the Ministry of Finance, the Administration of National Petroleum, and the Central American Corporation.

The significance of these two negotiations to this republic is of primary importance. The acquisition of this new capital, through the immediate loan, and the assurance of an increased income for the next five years, come at a time when the Government has been in extremely straitened financial difficulties.

It is believed that with this financial relief, all threats of a political upheaval, which have been rumored in recent months, are definitely ended. It is only through an economic failure that such an overthrow could succeed, and the new developments have canceled the possibilities of such a failure.

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Building Plans Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13—One hundred and fifteen industrial construction work plans were submitted to the New York State Department of Labor in November, an announcement by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews today says. This is the second highest for November in 14 years, being surpassed only by the 117 plans submitted in November, 1935, the commissioner added.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Germany and Colonies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is the German colonial issue? Repeated hints from Berlin leaders in recent years that Germany will some day seek a return of the colonies taken from her by the Versailles Treaty have become more insistent. Hitler is said to have told Britain's Lord Halifax—and the German Foreign Minister is said to have told the French Ambassador—that Germany will expect the return of colonies as a right.

What are these colonies? In Africa there are four, bulking large on the map, but not economically very valuable. On the west coast, halfway down, the small Togoland and Cameroons; further down, German Southwest Africa, half as large again as Germany, but largely barren. Down the east coast, German East Africa, twice as large as Germany and good for cotton and grazing. The rest, in the Pacific—various islands, part of New Guinea and Samoa and the Shantung Peninsula.

Who has the colonies? France, Britain and the Union of South Africa obtained mandates over west coast tracts. Eastern areas mainly to Britain, forming the Kenya and Tanganyika mandates; small strip to Belgium. The rest to Australia, New Zealand and Japan as mandates, except Shantung, which went back to China.

Would mandate holders yield up mandates? None is at present willing—mainly on security grounds. Kenya or Tanganyika, if restored, would endanger Britain's territorial Cairo-to-Cape route and might threaten Sudan. France, South Africa and the rest hold their mandates to be bulwarks of their defense system. Britain feels any show of weakness might have bad effect on Empire's native populations.

What alternatives have been proposed? British progressives urge abandonment of tariffs in British and French empires to facilitate Germany's supply of raw materials. Germany might buy or lease Portuguese Angola. Possibly a deal allowing Germany free hand in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Ukraine might delay Reich action regarding colonies. Germany leaves doubt as to whether any partial concessions would permanently satisfy Berlin.

League Action by Italy Seen As Offset to French Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 13—The visit of the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, to Yugoslavia is believed by diplomatic observers here to supply the reason why Premier Mussolini chose this week end for announcement of Italy's withdrawal from the League.

M. Delbos in his present tour of Central Europe has obtained a statement both from Poland and Roumania that their policy continues to be based on the League. Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia, however, has just been to Rome where he obtained unexpected concessions for the Yugoslav minority in Italy, including the release of many who had been jailed for political reasons. It is even reported that Italian military works near Fiume, opposite the Yugoslav frontier, are to be dismantled.

Cheers for Democracy

Little doubt is felt here that Signor Mussolini hopes in return to wean Yugoslavia from French connection and from the League. Whether he will succeed, however, is regarded as doubtful. The Stoyadinovitch regime is highly unpopular.

M. Delbos's arrival in Belgrade was a signal for a vigorously hostile demonstration by students and citizens both against Dr. Stoyadinovitch himself and against Italy. The crowd, recalling the pro-French and pro-Little Entente demonstrations when President Benes of Czechoslovakia came to Belgrade a few months ago, then marched to the Czechoslovak Legation to cheer for Dr. Benes and democracy.

In face of this attitude, which is understood to be widespread throughout the country, it is believed that any attempt by Dr. Stoyadinovitch to flout the League might lead to a political crisis.

Calm Over Withdrawal

As to Premier Mussolini's week-end action most observers here have long ago written Italy off as a total loss to Geneva. For a number of newspapers, therefore, the Duce's statement is not even front page news—a striking testimony to the decline in international tension during the past few months.

In some quarters it is declared that with so many great powers outside the League, Geneva has temporarily ceased to be a focal point for important international negotiations. Elsewhere, however, it is insisted that devotion of the democratically-minded states to the League and League ideals ought to be redoubled in face of onslaught now being made against it by governments which stand for the rule of force in international affairs.

Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

rent German declarations that "the question of the Reich's return to the League of Nations will never again come under consideration."

Rejection of the proposed Franco-British bases for negotiations does not mean, however, that the two nations have abandoned their efforts to draw Germany into a discussion of a European settlement.

New proposals are now to be made, The Christian Science Monitor learns, centered around a western air pact which once received Herr Hitler's theoretical endorsement.

French Regret Refusal

Nevertheless the French Government takes a very serious view of the Reich's rejection of these preliminary proposals. In fact it is considered more discouraging than the withdrawal of Italy from the League which is regarded as only confirming a state of things that existed already in fact.

Apprehension is voiced in well-informed French circles that the Rome-Berlin axis may before long be reinforced by Belgrade. Reports reaching here in connection with the Delbos visit indicate that the present Yugoslav Government is inclined to join the anti-communist pact. French diplomacy is bending all its efforts to forestall such a move, but it appears that Prince Paul and Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch are virtually committed to this course and that only an internal political turnover in Yugoslavia would check it.

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World Institute Hears Defense Of U.S. Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Dec. 13—Combatting the suggestion now current that the United States Constitution was drawn up largely in their own interest by men of property in the convention of 1787, Dr. William B. Munro, member of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology and associated with new School of Government at Harvard, last night, opened the fifteenth annual session of the Institute of World Affairs here.

Dr. Munro denied that the Constitution put more stress on property rights than on human rights, and pointed out that property was even more largely represented in the group of men who signed the Declaration of Independence, but no one could claim that document was the result of self-interest.

Other speakers of the Institute's opening session were Dr. Allan Nevins, professor of American history at Columbia University, and Dr. Charles E. Martin, professor, international law and political science at the University of Washington.

Dr. Martin, in his address on the Constitution of today, called the Institute's attention to the fact that dictatorships have grown out of parliamentary, not presidential governments like that of United States. He remarked that the measure of steadiness afforded by our independent executive department may prevent American form of government from degenerating into autocratic rule.

Departing from the academic nature of his address, Dr. Martin, referring to one of President Roosevelt's recent fireside talks, said he considered the Constitution to be both a lawyer's contract and a lawyer's document. He smilingly said that Republicans are shouting "back to the Constitution" when they should be saying "forward with the Constitution," and Democrats are crying "forward with the Constitution" when they might well be shouting "forward under the Constitution."

Dr. Martin said that the adverse report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Roosevelt plan to increase the Supreme Court "deserves and will receive a lasting place in American political literature" and that it rose to heights of non-partisan statesmanship when it declared "it is a measure which should be so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America."

Dr. Nevins said the most wonderful aspect of the Constitution is not that it was written in the eighteenth century but that, written in the spirit of 1787, it should so well serve the people of the United States in 1937. Although framed in the spirit of extreme social and political conservatism, the Constitution nevertheless, he said, adequately meets the needs of a democracy founded on universal suffrage and possessing a government of a decided radical tendency. This, he thought, was possible because the Constitution has grown and changed with the spirit of the nation. Although the founders had expected it to grow by reason of its amendments, it has actually grown, he said, through judicial interpretation.

Dr. Nevins said the Constitution has succeeded primarily because it fits the genius of the American people for compromise. The Latin American peoples have copied it but were unable to make it work because they have not revealed this genius.

Dr. Munro emphasized the fact that no other Constitution in all human history has had unbroken continuity of a century and a half.

British Anti-Propaganda Plan Cheers Snbjects in Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Decision by the British Government to broadcast unbiased news reports in Spanish by shortwave to Latin America has been received by British communities in South America, especially in Argentina and Chile where they are both numerous and influential, with acclaim. These friends of democracy who have been increasingly disquieted by the one-sided broadcasts sent by interested nations into Latin America, for propaganda purposes, are no less delighted.

They note the announcement of the British postmaster general in the House of Commons: "It will be straight news and not the sort of propaganda which goes out from some countries," with relieved approval.

This movement goes back to the meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at Manchester recently, which unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by Member Chambers in Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Paraguay, asking that His Majesty's Government subsidise a British news service to South America.

The resolution said a subsidy should be granted in view of the "misleading, antagonistic and prejudicial" news published in these countries. The president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Argentina, according to a news dispatch, definitely stated that British news provided by foreign agencies caused damage to British prestige.

Not a New Complaint

This is by no means a new complaint from British mercantile and resident interests. They have felt that their country's viewpoint has not been adequately presented in the past. They also feel that with the increasing competition for these markets and the incipient ideological struggle here, it is imperative that this viewpoint should be broadcast.

Those who backed the Manchester resolution insist that the word "viewpoint" is not a euphuism for propaganda. They claim that in these hectic international days a viewpoint is frequently more important news than the record of an actual event. What the London Times or the Manchester Guardian thinks about a situation is considered news in the fullest sense of the word. What His Majesty's Government thinks is also considered news. The average Briton believes that this kind of news has not been adequately served in the South American press.

It may be that the foreign agencies in this field can quote the London Times or the Manchester Guardian and give the customary British official and unofficial "reactions." But that does not seem to be enough for Mr. Average Briton. As stated by the South Pacific Mail of Valparaiso, Chile, "a foreign news agency may have its legal affiliation in London, with British employees in some cases, but, unconsciously or otherwise, the journalist 'dressing' the dispatch for South America is guided by the nationality that marks the source of his pay envelope as well as by the school of training he has been through. The facts in the dispatch may be, as they invariably are, true, but the words employed may weave a 'story' which is unpalatable for the average Briton."

News Must Be Attractive

This, as is admitted, does not alter the fact that foreign agencies sell their services to South America on a purely commercial basis—excluding, of course, a French agency and several European government services whose propaganda aims are transparent. This means that they must present their newsware in an attractive form. News does not have to be distorted to be made attractive.

British periodicals here admit that British agencies have made a success of their services in other parts of the world, and there are no restrictions in the South American market if they wish to enter it.

One community organ concedes that "the United States, because of geographical contiguity and the new spirit injected into Pan-Americanism, not to mention its investments, is bound to be in the forefront of publicity. "It is impossible," it says, "for South Americans to resist a combination of geography, Wall Street and Hollywood, especially with the new leavening of 'good neighborliness.'" It is argued from the same source:

"Spain, because of a common tongue and the spiritual ties of a motherland, will always be assured of her historic contacts with this continent. French intellectual ties are almost equally as valuable. Italy and Germany, with large and active racial blocs, will never lack a hearing in South America. For the moment, also, Messrs. Mussolini and Hitler provide that note of picturesqueness and romance invariably associated with dictatorship and militarism which yields the much-desired 'color' for cable stories. More important, however, is the fact that behind these 'colorful' stories the European dictators are also securing valuable publicity for their totalitarian methods of government. A good deal of proselytising work has already been done in South American government departments."

Really Up to Editors

Put in another way, the question is really whether the British viewpoint can be presented in such journalistic form as to appeal to the "space sense" of the average South American cable editor. News will always be displayed according to its value, but the point in issue is whether British news—which also means views in this case—can be selected and phrased to "sell' the buying editor. If a British service can do this, there will be fewer complaints from traders and diplomats. Here is how the British South Pacific Mail sums the position:

"It is to be doubted whether any specially created official news agency can do this. Anything 'official' or free has to be particularly good to escape the editorial wastepaper basket. Even the British official wireless news, excellent as it is when compared with that supplied by some European governments, has made little progress. It never will because it is official. The word 'official' is anathema to the cable editor in a free country. An official agency, therefore, has no chance of achieving more than what a diplomat can do in the ordinary course of his duties—that is, secure the insertion of some official statement or denial (usually the latter) in an obscure corner of an inside page of a newspaper. That is an old-established courtesy and the intelligent reader knows how much attention to accord it."

Aeronautical Institute Picks Martin as Fellow

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Institute of Aeronautical Sciences announced selection of Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore, Md., aircraft builder and pioneer pilot, as its fellow of 1937 for his "outstanding achievements in the construction of notable aircraft of all types."

The Institute selected as its annual foreign fellow A. H. R. Fedden, chief engineer of the Bristol Aeroplane Company and designer of England's best-known aircraft engine.

Ouster of 'Old Guard' Is Demanded

(Continued from Page 1)

the latest list, John D. Biggers, Toledo, Ohio, glass-maker who ran the unemployment census, and John H. Wigmore of Chicago, retired dean of the law school of Northwestern University. But doubt still persists whether either leader will feel free to take the post.

Considered for Post

A new possibility, John B. Hollister, former Representative in Congress from Cincinnati, Ohio, and a law partner of Robert and Charles P. Taft, has come into serious consideration.

Also in the front rank, however, is Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, keynoter at the last Republican national convention, who is retiring from the Senate next year. His would be a different appointment, representing a political leader who faces great re-electoral difficulties in his own State, and a man closely associated in the public mind at least with "old guardism."

That the national committee is actually considering choice for the key job of chairman of its new program committee such diverse individuals is a further sign of the uncertain times.

Numerous other prominent men are under study, not only for chairmanship, but for membership on this committee—some two thirds of whose members are already selected.

G. O. P. Leaders Face Problem in Choice Of Steering Committee

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13 (AP)—The task of choosing men and women "big enough" to serve as a Republican program committee of 100 was viewed today by members of the party's executive committee as so complex it might require two days of deliberations to choose a chairman alone.

Ezra Whitla, Idaho committeeman; F. F. Taggart, Ohio, and Earl Warren, California, so appraised the problem which came before the executive committee.

Word was circulated unofficially that former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois had made known that he did not wish to be considered for the leadership of the steering group.

Page Causes Stir

Committeemen conferred informally at the Coronado Hotel awaiting arrival of John D. M. Hamilton, chairman. There was a stir in the lobby when a page, apparently facetiously, called for "Charles Michelson," Democratic publicity director.

Mr. Taggart said "I don't anticipate any of the so reported ill feeling between supporters of Alfred Landon and Herbert Hoover." He termed as "adequate" Mr. Hoover's declaration that he did not want any public office.

Mr. Whitla commended Mr. Landon's withdrawal from the 1940 presidential picture, adding "I believe Mr. Hoover should clarify his stand to that extent as soon as possible."

Earl Warren, California committeeman, surveying the many figures suggested for membership, said: "You can't wish men into a position of leadership in a party. The public picks its own leaders." Mr. Warren observed that regardless of any "withdrawal" statements that might be made by Mr. Landon and Mr. Hoover, they nevertheless would be identified in the public mind with the party. He said he would not like to see the party deprived of their advice for appearances sake.

"I think we will decide the destiny of our party in choosing members of the steering committee, particularly in the selection of a chairman. If the committee is to mean anything it must represent every honorable interest in the nation and that means all groups from organized labor to big business. The committee must be chosen on a basis of brains, not geography," he said.

Mr. Warren's last sentence was echoed by Mrs. John E. Hillman, Colorado committeewoman.

Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas said in a radiocast that Mr. Landon, who Friday counted himself out of the 1940 presidential race, "now is in a position to lead the Republican Party councils."

Mr. Landon has opposed a 1938 mid-term Republican convention while Mr. Hoover has advocated it. Mr. Hoover said in a Boston address, "I do not want any public office." Mr. Hoover speaks again in Chicago Thursday while Mr. Landon, now in Washington, expects to visit New York friends.

Recent Compromise

Today's action is the consequence of a recent Chicago compromise of Landon and Hoover forces. The committee of 100 must submit its conclusions to the full national committee and that group will decide whether to call a mid-term convention or otherwise to proclaim the platform so drafted.

'Younger' Republicans Demand Representation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—As Republican National Committee members converged on St. Louis today for 1938 program-making, there was added to their portfolio of issues demands for a "junior national committee" and a "complete party purge" of Old-Guardism. The attack came on two fronts, one in an open letter from 12 "younger" Republicans; the other from Robert W. Johnson, New Jersey manufacturer who has been active as an independent in Republican politics.

Floods in West, Snows in East Begin to Abate

By the Associated Press

Extreme weather conditions of several days' duration throughout the country—floods in the West, heavy snows in the East, and a freak cold wave in the South—lessened in intensity Sunday night.

In northern California clearing weather brought prospect of relief from a three-day rampage of the swollen Sacramento river which left more than 2000 homeless.

In northern New York snow fighters attacked drifts as deep as 15 feet laid down by a three-day blizzard.

Slowly rising temperatures indicated the end of an eight-day cold spell in the South. Temperatures ranged from 20 to 40 in Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Raleigh, N. C., and Tampa, Fla.

There was rain in Utah and Idaho, with snow in the high mountain regions. Thawing temperatures prevailed throughout most of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming.

In Chicago, the mercury was not expected to top 24 degrees and snow was predicted. At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., three Great Lake freighters, icebound overnight, were freed.

The temperature hovered around zero in northern New England, with weather clear. New York City had a seasonal low of 19 degrees, 17 below normal.

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PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

Farm Bureau Supports Rigid Crop Controls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—Fresh from Washington where Congress is struggling to draft a farm bill that will lead to stable farm prices, Edward A. O'Neal, cotton-farmer president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told his organization at the opening of its annual convention today that the only hope of getting an acceptable act in the current special session was in the conference committee of the two houses.

By "acceptable" he meant, according to his address, a bill which will "really control surpluses and stabilize prices." Mr. O'Neal did not hesitate to use the expression "rigid control" in describing the type of bill the Farm Bureau wants.

The Senate, he said, has met the situation masterfully, basing its bill on what Mr. O'Neal called "our proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937." But the House situation, he declared, is "a tragedy for agriculture."

What Parity Means

"The Agricultural Committee wrote a bill that leads the farmer to think he might get parity prices, but it offers no mechanism at all to give him parity," Mr. O'Neal declared. Parity, as the farm organizations use that term, means a price for any of the major farm crops except tobacco which will give it a purchasing power equal to the purchasing power of that crop in the period from 1909 to 1914. This is held to be a normal price and one which will assure the nation a balanced economy, with the farm population able to purchase their normal share of industry's output.

Control of production is necessary to assure farmers parity prices without extravagant subsidies, Mr. O'Neal argued. He did not apologize for demanding surplus control, which his group has been advocating for 15 years.

"Many members of Congress have said that they don't want to impose controls on the farmer," he continued. "They have legislated controls a-plenty for other groups. They passed the Guffey Coal Act, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Miller-Tydings Act, the Connolly 'Hot Oil' Act, and soon they may pass the Wages and Hours bill. Every one of these laws imposes rigid controls on business for the benefit of the producer or laborer."

Farm Bureau Policy

In his address, the Farm Bureau president did not voice opposition to any of these acts, but he argued that if industry and labor were to get stabilizing regulation, then the farmer should get the same. In this connection, observers note that the National Grange, which shies away from rigid control, opposes price fixing for business and regulation of wages and hours for labor. Mr. O'Neal's policy and that of his organization is to go along with the Administration on its other measures but to demand the same kind of treatment for agriculture. Mr. O'Neal and the Farm Bureau, it so happens, are generally known to be the most influential farm group in Washington at the present time.

Much of his address was a plea for equal treatment of agriculture as compared with other economic groups.

"The truth is that the welfare of industry, labor and agriculture are all equally important," he said, "and all three must be brought into economic balance if this country is ever to attain its fullest measure of prosperity."

Agriculture and Prices

Much of the farmers' economic difficulty comes from the fact that other groups are protected by government while farmers are not, Mr. O'Neal indicated. He took the matter of price.

"If the prices of things we buy always fluctuated as our own prices rise and fall," he said, "we could enjoy prosperity at all price levels. The dispartity exists, in the final analysis, because other groups enjoy artificial aids to price and wage maintenance that we lack.

"Other groups enjoy special privileges. The price of coal is fixed under the terms of the Guffey Coal Act. Manufacturers of some standard articles may now, under the Miller-Tydings act, definitely fix the minimum price at which retailers may sell their goods in some 40 states. The labor group enjoys very definite advantages. . . . Fixed wage scales remain in force while the price of corn gyrates between 20 cents and $1.25 a bushel. . . ."

Parity for Farmers

To all this the answer, as Mr. O'Neal sees it, is for the government to enact legislation which will assure parity prices to farmers.

"We believe," he said, "that if all other groups in this country receive legislative helps which enable them to stabilize their prices and wages then the farmer ought to be given equivalent protection in his business of feeding and clothing the people of this country."

Devoting most of his address to the national farm bill, Mr. O'Neal did not attempt to touch on all matters of current interest to farmers but passed quickly over such matters as currency, taxation and the like. He put in a good word for continued support of the extension service and the land grant colleges, for federal aid to rural education, and for retention of the forestry service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As for federal centralization, Mr. O'Neal held that national matters demanded national handling, but he urged that in agencies affecting farmers, farmers be called in to help work out local programs. Such activities as the TVA, REA and Farm Credit Administration "all need more of the horse-sense of the farmer applied to them," according to the Alabama planter who heads the Farm Bureau. This was as near as he came to criticizing the work of the Administration.

Membership Gains

At its 19th meeting here, the Farm Bureau reports membership gains for the fourth consecutive year. The meeting this year opens in an atmosphere more conducive to action than that of the gathering at Pasadena a year ago. Then the drought had so depleted crops that prices were above parity, but this year a good season has made the possibility of serious surpluses an immediate one. Leaders in the organization this year cite current figures to support their argument that something must be done to harness nature and make her keep to a more even pace.

Captured by a Woman's Camera

Emilie Danielson — A Pair of Roses Ready to Bloom

Miss Emilie Danielson was the photographer of these beautiful roses, the second of six outstanding studies by leading American women photographers to be published in the Monitor. Miss Danielson photographed these roses for a national magazine. She secured a commission to cover the Swedish Exposition in 1929, and every American magazine that uses pictures of houses and gardens has been using her pictures ever since. This picture was displayed at a recent exhibition in New York.

School Music Is to Stage Demonstration in St. Louis

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—A gigantic demonstration of the position music has reached in the schools is to be given by 18,000 people next spring in St. Louis.

Dr. Joseph E. Maddy of the University of Michigan thinks that perhaps the number will reach around 20,000. This tremendous dramatization is not, however, wholly a musical festival; actually, it is a business session of the Music Educators' National Conference, which opens March 27, and closes April 1.

Two important problems are to be considered, along with the tramp of all those 18,000 through St. Louis' new municipal auditorium.

One of these is, according to Dr. Maddy, the means of extending the benefits of music education to rural and small village schools—this ties in with one of Dr. Maddy's own activities, which is a radio program designed to teach the rudiments of music to children who cannot conveniently reach a teacher.

The second is an effort to plot a means of carrying over music education and participation in music from school into life itself. This ties in with another of Dr. Maddy's activities—the National Music Camp which each summer shows 300 boys and girls what they can do with the music they learn in school.

The "conference" is just as impressive as the formal program. Thirty organizations will join it. The National School Orchestra Association and its two sister organizations representing school bands and school vocal groups are among these, as is the Missouri Music Educators' Association.

A large percentage of this "army" will share one way or another in the program, which begins on Monday of the week with a pageant commemorating a century of public education in Missouri, and a century of music education in the country at large.

Tuesday night a year-long effort on the part of the conference, of which Mr. Maddy is president, to determine what can be done for and by colleges in the music field will culminate in a college music festival.

Next night a demonstration of marching and precision field tactics which may rival the tiller girls' exactness will be followed by a concert given by a national high school band, assembled from every corner of the land.

An orchestra gathered from the four corners in the same way will perform Thursday night, and Friday St. Louis will hear an excerpt from one of the Wagnerian operas given by a chorus of 2000, a choir from each state.

This will be supported by the orchestra and band, under a well known conductor.

All this has been preparing two years. The conference meets biennially; in the off year, a number of district associations meet. Two years ago New York was host, and 10,015 people actually registered.

This is why Dr. Maddy thinks there may be 15,000 at St. Louis, plus 5000 young people. St. Louis is in the middle of the country, and it costs less to get there. And by the way—there will be two or three hundred other events on the program which seem small only by comparison.

California Labor Frowns On Forming Third Party

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 (AP)—California organized labor's first convention to formulate independent political action was committed today against the idea of organizing a third party.

Delegates to the convention of Labor's Nonpartisan League accepted yesterday a committee recommendation that they continue to use the machinery of the two major political parties. The delegates rejected by a vote of 265 to 41 a motion to order a study of the ground work for a third party.

The convention, composed of A. F. of L., C. I. O. and independent unions, claimed to represent more than 400,000 organized workers and voters.

Nonpartisan Labor Group Allies With Farmers

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13 (AP)—An alliance between Labor's Nonpartisan League and the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America was effected here yesterday when officials of each organization signed a memorandum pledging the groups to work together on a legislative program in the 1938 elections.

E. L. Oliver of Washington, executive vice-president of Labor's Nonpartisan League, signed for his group, and all officials and members of the national board signed for the farmers' union. Also signing the memorandum was Donald Henderson, president of the United Agriculture, Cannery and Allied Workers.

Labor's Nonpartisan League is made up of American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization units. Thirty farm states are represented in the farmers union.

A conference to be held about next Jan. 15 between committees of labor and agriculture to draw up a legislative program was recommended. State and national conferences "as soon as possible" to plan joint action for the legislative program were urged.

United Campaign Is Urged Against Charity Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The Fusion Administration's drive on charity rackets resulted in the conviction of 30 racketeers during the last 12 months as a result of the co-operation between the Department of Welfare, the Police Department and the district attorneys of the five counties constituting New York City, William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, announced today.

Mr. Hodson urged all citizens to co-operate with his department at this time, "because the Christmas holidays always bring out an influx of racket men who seek to 'cash in' on the good-will spirit of the season."

"A number of legitimate charitable organizations which have done splendid work for the city's needy men, women and children over long periods of years are now appealing for necessary funds to meet their annual budget," he said. "It would be tragic for New Yorkers to ignore these worth-while organizations and to contribute to fake 'institutions' set up overnight and operated by criminals of the lowest type."

Mr. Hodson favored united action by religious groups of all denominations against "gangsters, thieves and other racketeers who take out religious charters and proceed to exploit the . . . public in a manner that makes it very difficult to apprehend and prosecute the racketeers."

"Don't make charitable donations without investigation," he added. "Communicate with the sponsors of the organization soliciting, if there are any, or telephone to the Department of Public Welfare for information."

Nation's Leaders Join Observance Of Bible Sunday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—A universal Bible Sunday found a more eager and widespread support this year than ever before in the history of its observance, the Rev. Dr. Francis Carr Stifler, editorial secretary of the American Bible Society, said here today.

"Men and women everywhere are turning to the Scriptures as the source of light and the guide to security," he added, commenting upon the observance, held yesterday in churches throughout the nation. He predicted a marked increase in popular reading of the Bible during coming months as a result of the ceremonies.

A new feature of universal Bible Sunday was the extensive radio program inaugurated over the Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday. The program went on the air at 1:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, when John T. Manson, president of the American Bible Society, introduced Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Music was provided by the boys' choir of Grace Church, New York.

Speech Radiocast

Sunday schools and churches in all parts of the United States arranged to listen to the speech by Mr. Hull, Dr. Stifler reported. In addition, there were 50 or more half-hour programs on local stations, he said. The society helped 110,000 pastors arrange services with a view to stressing the usefulness of the Bible.

Governors of many states gave official endorsement to Universal Bible Sunday this year and President Roosevelt also issued a proclamation commending its observance.

"Every age bears increasing witness to the vitality of the message from on high received in the Syrian hills in the dawn of man's first hope," the President wrote.

"It is a pleasure to commend the observance of Universal Bible Sunday. I wish for the observance the full measure of success which its high purpose merits."

Recourse to Scriptures

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey was a leader among state executives to ask for recourse to the Scriptures in seeking the answer to personal and public problems.

"The Bible is a catalog of human wisdom, instructing to the atheist, inspiring to the believer in its divine origin," he declared. "Its pages contain the constitution and by-laws of all Christian faiths, the moral code of the Christian world and more inspiration, comfort and literature than any other book ever published."

The American Bible Society, now in its 122d year, promotes Universal Bible Sunday as a direct expression of its chief purpose, which is "to encourage wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures."

Another County Dry, 46th in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13 (AP)—Another Kentucky county has voted dry in a local option election, making 46 of the state's 120 counties that have banned legal sale of intoxicating beverages since repeal of the national and state prohibition amendments.

The total of counties that have voted wet under the state local option law in that time is 24, including two that approved the sale of intoxicating beverages in elections Saturday, when the latest dry vote was recorded.

With hardly an exception the urban counties have voted wet and the rural ones dry. The state leads the nation in the production of whisky.

Sloan Turns $10,000,000 to Foundation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—With popular education in the field of economics as his objective, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, "turned back" $10,000,000 of his personal profits as an industrialist to a foundation bearing his name, which shall devote its activities to "a more enlightened understanding on the part of more of our people" of the economic principles which underlie the "truly marvelous development" of American enterprise.

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation was officially incorporated on July 6, 1936, in Delaware, as a non-profit membership corporation, but General Motors labor troubles, occurring immediately after its institution, took so much of Mr. Sloan's time that he could not give his attention to the foundation's organization and endowment.

Objectives of the foundation, Mr. Sloan said, were not only for the advancement of community interests, but especially to promote a wider knowledge of "basic economic truths," and a better understanding of economic problems in which the world is today so intimately and importantly involved.

"While down through the years many successful men and women of America have contributed in the aggregate large sums for the benefit of those less fortunate," Mr. Sloan said in explaining the aims of his endowment, "very little has been specifically directed toward the cause of economic education, undoubtedly due to the fact that the importance of that problem has only recently become generally recognized as one in which everyone is so individually concerned."

Mr. Sloan declared that while his foundation may undertake or promote activities on its own behalf, it will for the most part encourage and financially aid already-established agencies interested in the advancement of economic education. Activities of the foundation will necessarily be limited to areas of education and research, he added.

Mr. Sloan emphasized that his gift to the foundation was a "personal matter" that had nothing to do with General Motors Corporation or his relationship to the company.

Harold R. Sloan, brother of the foundation's organizer, is executive director, having resigned his post as associate professor of economics at the State Teachers' College, Montclair, N. J., to head the endowment. The foundation maintains an office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

Christmas WPA Earnings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Aubrey Williams, Deputy Works Progress Administrator, said Christmas earnings of WPA and National Youth Administration workers would amount to nearly $85,000,000. His estimate followed orders to reschedule project operations so workers could receive as much employment as possible before Christmas.

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Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
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Longfellow

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Russia Elects Parliament Of All-Stalinists

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (AP)—Soviet Russia had a Stalinist Parliament today, elected by a turnout, apparently, of virtually all the nation's 90,000,000 voters in the first secret direct election in the 20 years of the Communist regime.

The Election Commission announced preliminary reports indicated at least 95 per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls.

Few candidates for the 1143 seats in the two-chamber Parliament were opposed. There was no early tabulation of returns or announcement of results, even in the few districts that might have had contests among candidates equally loyal to the regime of Joseph Stalin.

So far as foreigners could learn, there was only one such district, and that was in the Caucasus.

Bands played and red banners fluttered during yesterday's voting. Trucks and cars slid through Moscow's streets throughout the day, taking infirm voters to the polls. Polling places were fitted up with chess boards, lunch counters and even orchestras. Nurseries cared for children.

Vote for Two Candidates

The electors in each district voted for two candidates—one for the "Soviet of the Union" and the other for the "Soviet of Nationalities." The two new bodies correspond roughly to a house of representatives and senate.

Replacement of three prominent Soviet officials on the ticket gave impetus to rumors that they were in political trouble. Changes disclosed removal of the candidacies of Vice-Premier Valery Mezhlauk; Gen. J. I. Alksnis-Astrov, chief of the air corps, and Gen. Gustav Bokis, chief of the tank corps.

Mr. Mezhlauk was replaced by Ernest Krenkel, radio operator of the Soviet polar camp. General Alksnis-Astrov, who was a member of the court martial that condemned to execution Marshal Michail Tukhachevsky for treason, gave way to Ivan Maslennikoff, a frontier guards officer. Mr. Bokis was supplanted by Lieut. Daniel Novitsky, who was born in 1913, the year Mr. Bokis joined the Communist Party.

Two Months' Instruction

As a result of two months' instruction in the method and meaning of the secret ballot, the election went off in an orderly manner.

The lack of opposition reduced complications to a minimum. In nearly all districts all there was to voting was folding the two ballots, placing them in an envelope, sealing them and dropping them into the box.

This was done in curtained booths, equipped with a chair, table, pencil and rubber moistener for the envelope flap. Generally, the pencil was superfluous. The writing in of names upon the ballot was prohibited.

Mr. Stalin himself was nominated in 3346 different places. Eligible, however, from only one district, he chose to be nominated in the Moscow district named for him.

There were about 1150 candidates for the 1143 seats. Among them were 263 federal, provincial or local government officials; 214 Communist Party officials; 108 army officers, and 67 officials of the political police.

All the others were drawn from industry, railroads, rural tractor stations, collective farms and from intellectual pursuits. Among them, for instance, were three milkmaids, a woman who grew 36 tons of potatoes to an acre, and another whose cotton crop yielded a ton an acre. "The best locomotive engineer in the Soviet Union" also was a candidate.

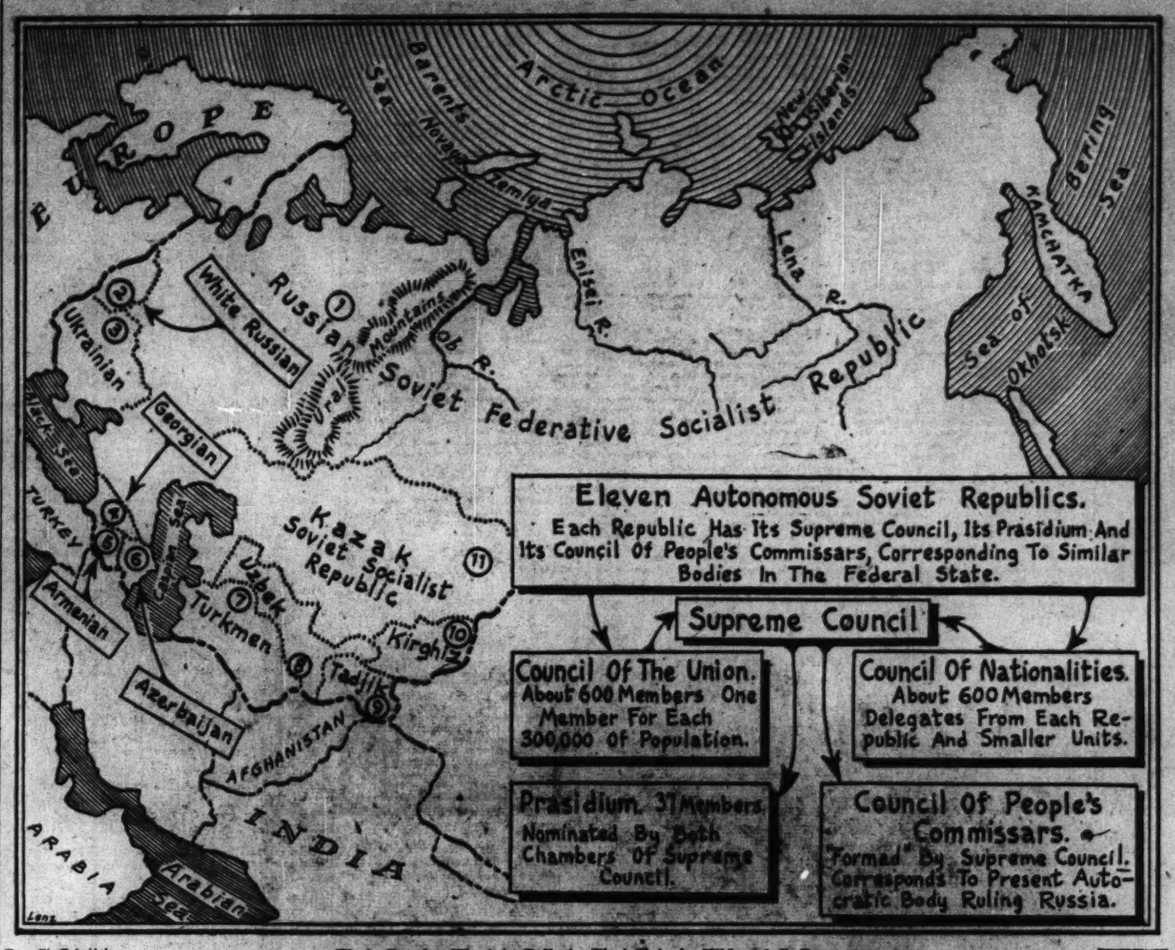
The total vote probably will be unknown for some days, as returns from above the Arctic Circle, the Far East and Middle Asia are likely to come in slowly.

The Supreme Soviet, which is expected to convene in January, will replace the Central Executive Committee, which has been elected indirectly by show of hands in congresses of soviets.

The year-old constitution granted virtually universal suffrage to all persons more than 18 years old. Those deprived of citizenship because of crime were disenfranchised.

The two houses of the Supreme Soviet are equal in legislative power. Together they will elect an executive committee which will have decree power to enact laws when the two houses are not in session. They will also name the council of people's commissars, or cabinet.

Soviet Satellites Revolving Round Moscow Sun



By a Staff Artist

Their Peoples Went to Polls in First Vote in Widened Suffrage

Map Shows Location of the 11 Soviet States Composing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Whose Qualified Residents Voted in Yesterday's Elections. The Chart, Inset Into the Map, Shows the Relationship of the Government Bodies Provided For Under the New Constitution

Soviet Election Forms First Step In Rule Under New Constitution

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Russia yesterday moved to inaugurate its new Constitution with elections in which every Soviet citizen over 18 years of age was called upon to vote.

Arrangements for secret balloting by 95,000,000 voters throughout all Russia on the same day has involved a stupendous undertaking that has never before been attempted in the country.

The mere provision of more than 200,000,000 ballot slips necessary for the voting, in Russia's present paper shortage, helped to postpone the election date from the first week in November. The new Constitution, which is to supersede the older one early next year, divides the Soviet Union into 11 republics of equal status. These are: the main section of Russia in Europe with capital at Moscow, the Ukrainian, White Russian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Armenian, Turkmen, Uzbek, Tadjik, Kazak and Kirghiz republics.

Each of these republics has its local government, an almost exact counterpart in miniature of the Federal Government.

The Federal Government has its legislative and executive branches.

Composition of Legislature

The Legislature consists of the Supreme Council and its Prasidium. The executive is the Council of People's Commissars. The Supreme Council in which is vested (technically at least) the supreme power of the state has two chambers, each of about 600 members. The upper house, or Council of Nationalities, is elected on the basis of a certain quota of delegates from each autonomous republic and from each of the smaller autonomous units within these republics. The lower house, or Council of the Union, is elected on the basis of one member for each 300,000 of the population.

The Prasidium, a kind of controlling committee, elected by the two chambers, has 37 members, a president, 11 vice-presidents (one for each of the autonomous republics) a secretary and 24 ordinary members.

The Prasidium regulates the machinery for elections and referendums, issues decrees, interprets laws and acts for the Legislature when it is not in session.

Four-Year Term for Council

The Supreme Council is elected for four years.

The Council of People's Commissars is similar in functions and composition to that of the old regime, except that it is "formed" by the Supreme Council and accountable to the Supreme Council, or between sessions, to the Prasidium. It has its counterpart in the autonomous republics, the federal body controlling such national concerns as finance and defense, the local bodies being restricted to controlling internal trade, agriculture, timber industry, and other specified fields.

So far the new constitution appears to be essentially democratic in form. Whether it is actually democratic, or autocratic as before, turns largely on the provision for nomination of candidates. These, according to article 141, can be nominated by "public organizations and societies of toilers," such as "Communist party organizations, professional unions, co-operatives, youth organizations and cultural societies." It is generally considered that the Communist Party will find ample facilities for exercising pressure at this point.

Reich Vests Power Over Protestants In New State Office

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (AP)—The German Government has strengthened its control of Protestant churches with a decree on Dec. 11 vesting all administrative power over the German Evangelical Church in a church chancellery.

Hanns Kerrl, chief of church affairs, named Friedrich Werner, an attorney, to head the bureau. The decree left only matters of faith and cult to regular church bodies in the various German states. Self-constituted bodies, such as the Councils of Brethren of the Confessional Synod, were declared illegal.

At Hanover, Herr Kerrl declared the Government did not intend to establish either a state church or a state religion.

Herr Kerrl's statement, published in the Niedersächsische Tageszeitung, a National Socialist organ, said, however, German Catholic and Protestant churches soon must finance themselves. He said the state had punished clergymen when they violated laws, but did not hinder them in administration of their offices.

American Couple Missing in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (AP)—American representations to the Soviet foreign office failed to produce any clue today to the mysterious disappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Robinson, of New York.

Embassy officials were understood to have communicated twice with the foreign office with the only report "no information" on the couple. Mr. Robinson disappeared from his hotel Dec. 2 and his wife dropped from sight a week later after telling friends hotel officials had said Mr. Robinson was taken to an unknown hospital.

Responsible American circles assumed Mr. Robinson and his wife were not under arrest since Soviet failure to notify the embassy within 72 hours would have violated the agreement under which the United States recognized Russia.

It was generally thought the Soviet Union would hesitate to endanger its relations with the United States. Some foreign observers recalled, however, Soviet authorities had failed to inform other countries with whom they have similar treaties of the arrest of their citizens.

Cutter Being Retired

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11 (AP)—The nation's oldest Coast Guard cutter, the Apache, credited with saving 4884 lives and ships valued at $36,000,000 during 46 years of service, will be retired next Monday, Lieut. E. A. Anderson, her commanding officer, announced.

French Air Fleet Called 'Paper' As Budget Is Voted

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies has approved a 1,500,000,000-franc air defense budget (about $51,000,000), amid rightist charges the French air corps was the weakest of any European power.

Pierre Cot, Minister of Air, met the barrage of criticism preceding the vote with an assertion France's fleet would consist of 1680 modern planes by the end of the year and at present is the strongest on the continent.

Newest French pursuit planes, he said, are capable of 300 miles an hour and the bombers 294.

Pierre Dignac, spokesman for rightist and centrist deputies, challenged the air minister's figures and said the French air fleet was "just a paper fleet."

M. Cot denied rightist charges that 546 French planes had been sent to the Spanish Government for use in the civil war. He said French factories were not capable of producing such a number.

Passage of the air budget brought total military appropriations to date to 10,000,000,000 francs (about $340,000,000). This completed ordinary defense appropriations, but the Chamber may be called upon later to approve extraordinary appropriations totaling 11,110,000,000 francs (about $377,740,000).

Even Director Giggles

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Bette Davis is one of the best giggrers in town. She tried to show Margaret Early how to giggle in a scene in "Jezebel," and everyone was so impressed, even the director giggled.

Commission Finds Trotzky Innocent Of Soviet Charge

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist without a country, was declared innocent last night by an international commission of inquiry of Russian charges of terrorism, sabotage and fascist conspiracy.

This finding was read by the commission's chairman, Dr. John Dewey, philosopher and liberal author, who, in the past, has defended communism. He declared the Communist Party was repudiating "the principles of truth and justice upon which the foundations of civilization are laid."

Its action, he said, "signifies a danger against which our own people must guard themselves without illusion and without compromise."

Declared "Frame-up"

The commission decided the Moscow trial of a year ago, in which a court found Mr. Trotzky guilty, was a "frame-up." Mr. Trotzky, absent from Russia at the time, subsequently made his home in Mexico, where he still resides.

The report was eight months in preparation. The commission collected documents and depositions from 10 nations concerning activities of Mr. Trotzky and his son, Leon Sedoff, whom it also ruled innocent of Russian charges.

Although the 10 members of the commission were unanimous in their findings, its proceedings were not wholly smooth. A summary of findings was:

"Independent of extrinsic evidence, the commission finds the conduct of the Moscow trials was such as to convince any unprejudiced person that no effort was made to ascertain the truth; . . .

"We find Trotzky never instructed any of the accused or witnesses in the Moscow trials to enter into agreements with foreign powers against the Soviet Union; . . .

Foe of Capitalism

"On the basis of all the evidence we find that Trotzky never recommended, plotted, or attempted the restoration of capitalism in the U. S. S. R. On the contrary, he has always uncompromisingly opposed restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and its existence anywhere else.

"We find the prosecutor fantastically falsified Trotzky's role before, during and after the October (1917) revolution.

"We therefore find the Moscow trials to be a frame-up.

"We therefore find Trotzky and Sedoff not guilty."

The findings were signed by Dr. Dewey as chairman; Miss Suzanne La Follette, liberal editor; John Chamberlain, formerly of the staff of the New York Times; Alfred Rosmer, former French member of the executive committee of the Communist International; Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross of the University of Wisconsin; Otto Ruehle, biographer of Karl Marx and former member of the German Reichstag; Benjamin Stolberg, labor journalist; Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello; F. Zamora, Mexican publisher; and Wendelin Thomas, former Communist member of the German Reichstag.

80,000-Word Report

The commission's attorney, John Finerty, who recently reopened the Tom Mooney case, concurred in the findings.

The report contains 80,000 words in a 200-page book. The commission obtained part of its testimony directly from Mr. Trotzky in Mexico. A French sub-committee interviewed other "witnesses" in France. Affidavits were obtained in England, the free city of Danzig, Riga, and other European centers.

New Bulgarian Railway

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 13 (AP)—King Boris yesterday opened a new railway between Kritchim and Pechtera by driving the first locomotive over the 25-mile-long line. Driving locomotives is the King's hobby.

Control of Soviet Elections Begins With Candidate Lists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 12—Approximately 90,000,000 Soviet men and women, young and old, literate and illiterate, members of all Russia's many tribes and races, cast ballots yesterday for deputies to the Supreme Council, or national parliament, set up by the 1936 constitution. The elections were the first under the 1937 electoral law, which extends the suffrage to every man and woman who has reached the age of 18 with the exception of those disqualified by mental incapacity or who have been "legally deprived of citizenship."

These were the first national elections in Russia, under this or previous regimes, in which a large majority of the people voted directly, by secret ballot, for national deputies. Secrecy of voting was safeguarded, and care was taken to make sure that votes were properly counted and reported.

These elections, declare Communist spokesmen, show skeptics that the Soviet regime and its electoral system is "the most democratic in the world." This claim is based upon the fact that suffrage was granted without restrictions of property, sex, race or literacy.

Restriction on Nominations

Such claims ignore the political monopoly exercised in Russia by the Communist Party, which tolerates no opposition either outside or within the party.

Study of the electoral law shows that the only large group of adults excluded from voting are "those deprived of citizenship by law."

Who are these persons, and how and why are they deprived of citizenship? Some of them are ordinary criminals, who are also unable to vote in western democracies. But others are political offenders, who for one reason or another have incurred the displeasure of the Communist high command.

The Communist Party, exercising a political monopoly, assumes the right to suppress political opponents by force. It assumes also the right to deprive them of citizenship and therefore of the right to vote. The most persistent opponents of the regime, therefore, whether or not they were once members of the Communist Party, are today in prison or exile, and had no share in yesterday's elections.

It is also important to discover who nominated the candidates for whom votes were cast yesterday. Nominations, according to the electoral law, may be made by any organizations "registered according to law." What organizations can be registered under the Soviet regime? Only those organizations approved by the Communist Party. Such organizations are the Young Communist League, trade unions, sports and workers' clubs.

Approved in Advance

All such organizations are not only approved but controlled by the Communist Party. The heads of all registered organizations are either members of the party or non-members approved by party chieftains. Every candidate in these elections has therefore been approved in advance by the Communist Party; it makes little difference to party chieftains which of their nominees are elected.

Communist organizers, arranging for the elections, observed that religious groups were showing an active interest in them. According to the 1937 electoral law, nominations could be made by "all organizations registered according to law." The registered religious groups, numbering some 20,000, decided that they were eligible to make nominations by the terms of the electoral law, and began to hold meetings to select candidates who would not be openly hostile to religion.

Leaders of the Communist Party, which is frankly anti-religious, began to show alarm. The controlled newspapers thundered against the alleged religious revival, and insisted upon a vigorous increase in anti-religious activities. Local Communist officials were warned that they would be held responsible if "religious reactionaries" were elected in their districts.

But all this seemed not to have the desired effect, and the Soviet Prosecutor, A. Vishinsky, finally announced that religious organizations were not included among those eligible to make nominations by the terms of the electoral law. He announced the decision without giving his grounds; although Mr. Vishinsky is a subtle jurist, he was apparently able to find no grounds for this decision which he cared to make public.

It might be argued that the elections show a trend toward democracy in Soviet Russia, sort is not democratic in any sense in which this word has been used before.

The adult population has at least gone through motions of a popular election, and many of them have been persuaded that their votes count for something. The Communist Party, through its 50,000 professional organizers and thousands of unpaid volunteers, has stressed for weeks the duties of citizens to vote. Such agitation, repeated for years, may teach the people in time to take an interest in governing themselves.

VISIT BOSTON
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Gridiron Club Carves Place In American Political Life

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Old-timers in Washington say that the Gridiron Club has taken on increasing importance in late years, and certainly this week end's gathering in the national capital, which rotated about the famous club's dinner on Saturday night, emphasized the point.

In the first place, about 500 leaders in national life—a more representative and diverse group than ever gathers in the United States under any other circumstances—sat for nearly five hours on Saturday night and heard President Roosevelt and the New Deal on the one hand, and the Republicans on the other, given a thorough going-over with searching satire.

In the second place, the leaders were themselves able—in scores of informal conferences over several days—to discuss political and economic matters of particular interest. The Republicans, on this occasion, were able to have many conferences which their absence from official life renders difficult otherwise.

And in the third place, the salutary winds of humor, wit, and satire blew through the most exalted places. The simple fact that the American President, whoever he may be, and his chief associates sit through and—in some instances—enjoy such an experience, proves something about the forces of democracy!

Serves Double Purpose

The added recent importance of the Gridiron Club is attributed to the fact that government, and the executive power, have greatly enlarged in recent years. There are few opportunities to voice criticism direct to the executive branch. But this traditional club dinner, where the President is in the presence of more "economic royalists" and political opponents than he is at any other time in the year, furnishes an occasion eagerly sought after in these days. Certainly members can testify that invitations to the dinner, which are rigidly restricted by the nature of things, are sought after with often embarrassing zeal.

The club's "dinner" extends from before 7 o'clock in the evening until midnight, and informally for many hours thereafter. Guests assemble in private suites at about 6:30, where they fraternize until they advance to a small ballroom in a famous Washington hotel, and there a most distinguished group is to be seen milling about—including everybody except the President, who comes up by a special entrance. In the general company, however, are to be seen the Vice-President and the Chief Justice rubbing elbows, the members of the Cabinet, many foreign diplomatists, the pick of the Senate and House, the Governors of states and Mayors of great cities, outstanding industrialists, bankers, authors, newspaper publishers, and eminent private citizens, in and out of politics.

President Enters, and Then—

Well before 7:30, the company takes its place at table. Immediately, to the strains of "Hail to the Chief"—the traditional air which carries with it quite a thrill of suspense and impressiveness—the President enters and take his place at the right hand of the club president, this year G. Gould Lincoln of the Washington Star.

This time, however, the rule was reversed; the President was seated first and then the guests took their places and "Hail to the Chief" was played.

Thereafter, the program follows a routine fixed by decades of tradition. The high spot of the evening is an unreported speech by the Chief Executive—and many of these speeches have been historic. The President, it is obvious, has a tremendous opportunity to make an appeal or an impression upon the eminent group of diners. His words, in this atmosphere, take on added importance. And they are balanced by a similarly unreported speech from an opposition of quasi-opposition spokesman. On Saturday night this was Mayor LaGuardia of New York.

The Gridiron Club has an old rule that "Reporters are never present; ladies are always present." Although, of course, many reporters are there, and no ladies ever are, the rule safeguards the off-the-record nature of the speeches, and insures that the club skits and speeches are of a character which offend no ears. As far as the club goes, the latter rule is rigorously enforced, and is one of its crowning glories, for some "stag" dinners held by other groups are better suited to the barnyard.

The club also has a brief memorial presentation, when a few tributes to members who have passed on are paid. The club president also makes an ultra-brief speech, and there are other traditional features which fit into the famous Gridiron atmosphere.

But during the whole evening while the guests are at table—from 7:30 to midnight—a succession of "skits" are performed by the club members. The skits have been written by members, drilled and coached by them, and performed by them. A half dozen "limited" members are Washington business men who happen to have fine voices, and are invited to take the solo parts in the club's musical skits. But ordinary newspapermen, though not soloists, make up the club's resounding male chorus. The acts have been in rehearsal for about three weeks, for three nights a week.

And now, at long last, we come to the content of this fat's dinner. The keynote was given by the "opener"—a song sung by the entire club chorus to set a theme. And this time it was:

"The Merry-go-round broke down."

Three horses and an elephant bobbed up and down at the front of the stage; the members of the chorus in clown suits danced around in two circles, and sang:

Why do all New Dealers feel so very blue,
Talk of cutting taxes to pull business through?
A merry-go-round was theirs
And business paid the fares.
We all went 'round and 'round and 'round
When hark! a sound!
Oh, the merry-go-round broke down.
The New Deal hit the ground;
But business went 'round again,
While the merry-go-round went um-pah-pah, um-pah-pah
Um-pah, um-pah, um-pah-pah!
The merry-go-round broke down.

And the song ended with these words:

Oh, such fun, a wonderful time!
Eyewose out hunting a dime!
The merry-go-round broke down.
The budget's upward bound.
And Franklin said, "It's my face mad!"
While the merry-go-round went um-pah-pah . . . etc.

Charlie McCarthy Was There

Which song, a trifle more robust in its humor than most of the dinner, was intended to be keyed to the times! It made its point!

From then on, the humor flew thick and the chips fell where they might. Herman Oliphant, general counsel of the Treasury, credited with sponsoring the undistributed profits tax, was shown leading Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr., around and telling him what to say. Charlie Michelson, publicity director of the Democratic National Committee, was shown with Charlie McCarthy, the famous ventriloquist's dummy. Mr. Michelson, having run short of "stooges," was seeking the little man's aid, and the dummy then impersonated many of the most famous senators.

Possibly the liveliest act—the first musical skit—was a meeting of a famous fraternal organization in Birmingham, Ala., the "center of the southern nightshirt trade." The members of the cast appeared in robes and hoods, they had a bloodhound, and they were to greet a distinguished brother who had made good "in the far north, on the other side of the Potomac."

A Klavern in the Town

They sang: "When the midnight choo-choo leaves for Alabam'," and "There is a Klavern in the Town." The absent member, hailed as "Imperial Klam" with an "oyez, oyez, oyez," from all the members, turns out to be named Block, not Black—in honor of the publisher who first printed the famous Klan story this summer.

A voice called out to ask if the "O" shouldn't be an "A."

A scene from Mount Olympus showed Jupiter evading the third-term issue and inquiring of Mercury how they stopped depressions on earth.

"Every time they have a depression they get a New Deal," explained Mercury. "They soak the rich and give their money to the poor."

"Then, of course, the New Deal becomes permanent?"

"No, the New Deal ends when the money gives out."

The Government's housing project skit showed "Stepin Fetchit," living in a government-built house, receiving the Duke of Windsor.

The house, "Fetchit" told the Duke, cost $28,000 and the land "fo' dollars mo'."

He also explained he was on "de no-hour day and de no-day week" which the President had established by proclamation.

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Provident Society Launches Thrift Campaign for Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Dedicated to young people who practice prudence in the use of money, "The Great Book of Thrift," said to be the largest volume in circulation in the world, was unveiled at a luncheon meeting of the American Provident Society held at Town Hall Club here today. Simultaneously there was launched the Provident Legion of America, an organization which purposes to train boys and girls in definite thrift.

The book, measuring six feet in height, four and a half feet in width and two feet in thickness, will hold the names of 350,000 boys and girls who live up to requirements of the organization in saving. Membership is open to young persons all over the United States, provided the applicant can live up to standards declared to be within the reach of every child of school age.

"There is far more need for an economic educational primer in the hands of every American boy and girl than for an economic pump-primer of the industrial well in the hands of the American Government," declared Charles M. de Forest, managing director of the society, who was one of the speakers.

More Effective Way

"It is vastly more effective and less expensive to prevent financial dependence through education than to contribute toward, and be taxed for, relief expenditures," he declared, "practical education in money matters reduces attempted short-cuts to wealth, lessens crime, and dulls the lure to radicalism."

A message from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman read at the luncheon congratulated the society for its work in education, saying there was "no doubt that thrift begets self-reliance and thus makes not only for good citizenship, but for governmental stability."

The book was unveiled by Marilyn Falk and Fred Cicerelli, pupils from the public schools here. As candidates for the knightly honors to be conferred by the legion on those who qualify through adhering to regulations for saving over various periods of months and years, they wore chivalric costumes and enacted a playlet, setting forth the incentive for joining the legion.

Regularity in Savings

It was explained that the society's plan of money guidance for earning, spending and saving was centered on tables of reserves. Repetition and regularity in savings are stressed rather than size of deposits.

"The purpose of the Provident Legion is to train the rising generation, as self-reliant individuals, to advance their financial estate along with their increase in years—not to postpone earning and saving, a major cause of poverty," it was announced.

Speakers included Lewis Gantry, president of the Bank for Savings; Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, and Lawson Purdy, civic leader.

Kansas City Ford Plant Open

By the Associated Press

Salient labor news of the day:

Kansas City, Mo.: Heavily guarded by police, workers entered the Ford assembly plant without disturbance today—the day on which the United Automobile Workers of America said a strike called last Friday would begin to take effect. Union representatives said many of their men who were at work Friday did not report today, but that an official check was incomplete.

Discrimination in re-employment of workers after a seasonal layoff was the allegation on which the union based the strike call.

New York: Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, advocated a representation of labor on the boards of industrial corporations and urged a sharing of industrial profits with workers and consumers.

At the same time, he recommended greater tax relief for corporations distributing profits to employees.

Speaking over a nation-wide radio hookup, Mr. Gannett pleaded for a "real partnership between capital and labor," to the idea of which he said "there is often much lip service, but seldom has it actually been in effect."

As a solution of "our perplexing labor problem," he outlined a policy which would:

1. Give capital a fixed and fair return, varying the risks involved, "always high enough to coax capital into business ventures, to induce investment."

2. Share additional profits "with the workers and the consumers and give a limited bonus to management."

Asserting that many corporations already provided dividends and bonuses to employees, Mr. Gannett added:

"Employees too often are skeptical whether they are getting their just share of the profits.

"It is therefore necessary, in my opinion, to have labor, both organized and unorganized, represented on our boards of directors. This representative of labor will then know the company's financial condition. . . . He will know that . . . the workers are getting as large a share of the earnings as it is possible and wise to give them while keeping the corporation strong and its future secure."

The labor representative, the publisher said, also could give corporation officials the workers' viewpoint and "thus aid in promoting better relations between management and employees."

Dance International Opens With 'Evening of Ballet'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The Dance International staged the first of its mammoth festival performances, an "Evening of Ballet," last night at the Center Theater, with a success matching the large-scale proportions of the event. The back of the great theater was lined with standees and the lobby was filled with people waiting hopefully for unused tickets to be turned in.

The three virtuoso solo performances by Paul Haakon—in a brilliantly rendered Russian dance from Gliere's "Red Poppy"; Paul Draper—applying his recently acquired ballet technique to his uniquely graceful tap in three original dances, "Pastorale" (Scarlatti), "It Ain't Necessarily So" (Gershwin), and Strauss' "Blue Danube" waltz; and Patricia Bowman in a playful little composition of Fokine's, "Tennis," (musical excerpts from Slavonic folksongs and Delibe's "Coppelia")—each met with a well deserved ovation.

Ballet Caravan

The ballet caravan, gay in Keith Matin's candy-colored costumes, gave a rollicking performance of "Show Piece," in which each member of the cast has a chance to show his individual abilities in informal variation, to choreography by Erick Hawkins and music by Robert McBride.

Gluck-Sandor and Felicia Sorel presented the Sandor-Sorel ballet (formerly dance center) in their interpretation of de Falla's "El Amor Brujo," (costumes by Paul du Pont and Forrest Thayr Jr.) with Jose Limon as guest artist. And Catherine Littlefield's Philadelphia ballet brought the program to a lively close with her vigorous "barn dance," costumed by S. Pinto and score supplied by John Powell and L. M. Gottschalk, combined with early American folk tunes arranged by David Guion. Henri Elkan conducted this piece. Erno Rapee brought his special gifts to all the others.

John Martin Speaks

Miss Louise Branch, chairman and one of the chief organizers of the Dance International, opened the proceedings with a brief address introducing John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, author and lecturer on the dance, who in turn introduced John S. Young as program commentator-by-microphone.

Mr. Martin made an especially good point when he emphasized the fact that we Americans are prone to use the word "International" in a sense excluding ourselves. We think it means all other nations but us, especially in matters of art, whereas we are very much a part of the revivification of dance culture. Probably no epoch in dance history, however fondly looked back upon, could equal our own, he said, and no dance event of the importance and magnitude of Dance International has occurred anywhere before.

The second gala occasion of the Dance International will be the "Evening of Modern Dance," at the Center Theater on Jan. 2, when Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Hanya Holm, Tamiris and Charles Weidman will participate.

Margaret Lloyd

Housing Project By Ford Is Seen; Land Deal Made

DETROIT, Dec. 13 (AP)—Hints that Henry Ford plans to engage in a large-scale housing project in Dearborn rose over the week-end after he and the Ford Motor Company transferred 1200 acres of land in the vicinity of the River Rouge plant to the Ford Foundation.

Reports that 4000 homes would be built on the site were not confirmed by Foundation officials, who said no decision had been made yet on use of the property.

The land lies between the Rouge plant and the Ford engineering laboratory, where the Foundation has headquarters. Part of the land is vacant, part is used for employees' gardens.

The Foundation was formed in January, 1936, to handle Mr. Ford's charitable gifts and has participated in educational and scientific programs.

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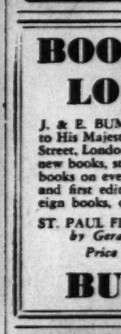

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Berlin Approves Duce's Step; Reich Never to Rejoin League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 13—Germany has been quick to follow Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations by an official statement heartily approving the Fascist Grand Council's attitude at the same time that it condemns the League as an incapable, harmful and dangerous institution to which Germany "will never return."

Whether or not Italy's withdrawal is a result of pressure from Germany and Japan there can be little doubt that action was taken with their complete co-operation. Thus are dimmed the hopes of those who were beginning to see Germany back in the League provided that certain of its demands for equal rights were conceded, such, for example, as the return of its former colonies. Here it is indicated the Reich feels that the League has not and cannot fulfill the conditions which Reichsführer Hitler laid down in point three in a speech on a rearranged world which he made on Jan. 30 of last year to the Reichstag. The League, he declared on that occasion, must "reorganise itself into an organ of evolutionary commonsense and not of reactionary laziness."

Aimed at Britain

If former attacks upon the League have resolved themselves fundamentally into attacks upon France for being chained to the letter of the Versailles Treaty, it is clear nowadays that they are directed at England. Formerly Germany wanted restoration of certain internal conditions, such as military service, remilitarization of the Rhineland and similar matters with which France was most concerned. But nowadays it is colonies and a free hand in Central Europe that Germany wants and there the Reich sees England primarily standing in the way.

It is harder to obtain these ends than to march into the Rhineland, but everything now is concentrated on them and yet another break with the League of Nations and its democratic collective basis is welcomed as helping towards the object in view. For in foreign policy, as statements here continually are emphasizing it is not ideology but results that count.

Justification of Italy

The German press this week-end contains an article by Gayda, Italian publicist, justifying Italy's withdrawal from Geneva on the grounds that the League of Nations' so-called collective security really serves only private interests. As proof he cites England's different attitude toward the annexation of Manchoukuo in 1931 when it refused sanctions against Japan for its own selfish reasons with Britain's attitude toward the Italo-Ethiopian war when sanctions and the theory of collective security served England's private interests.

Gayda concludes with the customary eulogy of bilateral understandings, of which that between Berlin and Rome is, he says, a shining example. Such an understanding, he considers, cannot realize an unattainable ideal of universal peace but can capture and secure grounds for peace.

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Japan Thrusts Deeper Into China

By a Staff Artist

Area Captured by Japanese

Arrows Indicate the Direction of the Japanese Advance and the Territory Which They Have Occupied in Their March From the Sea to the Capital of China

(Continued from Page 1)

permits the republic to continue, its scope appears due for drastic limitation. If the republic refuses to come to terms with Japan, it faces a fugitive future, maintaining headquarters deep in the interior of China, and possibly harrying the Japanese in hope of some day regaining control of China. Chinese leaders contend that Japan will break under the strain of attempting to devour China.

But for the present the Chinese Republic has been driven from its capital. The memorial to Sun Yat-sen, "Father of the Republic," is in Japanese hands. Shanghai, China's commercial metropolis, is in Japanese hands. Peking, ancient political capital and shrine of Chinese architecture including the Forbidden City and the Temple of Heaven with its conical blue-tile roof, is in Japanese hands. Manchuria and most of North China is in Japanese hands.

Canton Outside Control

Only Canton, southern metropolis, and Tsinan, capital of Shantung, in the north, remain outside Japanese control among cities where organized Chinese resistance to Japan has become powerful. Will Japan crash on against these centers of anti-Japanism? Both cities are already under attack, Tsinan by land, and Canton by air.

What, then, does today record for the progress of Dr. Sun's dreams for China? For 15 years before the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty he wrote, spoke, and worked for a New China. Politically he sought a republic; economically and socially he combined various elements in a program that at times made it easy for him to accept co-operation of radical elements in many nations.

Escaping execution after taking part in a revolutionary plot in 1895, he went abroad and in 1898 formulated his famous "three principles." These were: "Nationalism; Democracy; the People's Livelihood."

In 1905—odd twist in view of today's events—Dr. Sun formed in Japan and in Europe the Chinese Revolutionary League. A Japan which then tolerated a revolutionist's plots against the Manchus has now crushed the government which grew from China's independence.

Revolution of 1911

When, in 1911, the Chinese revolution succeeded, Dr. Sun's Kuomintang, or Nationalist Republican Party, supplied the core of organization for a new government. On Jan. 5, 1912, he returned to China from England, where he had been when the final revolt began, and took oath as provincial president of the new republic.

In the government as definitely formed, Dr. Sun chose to turn over the presidency to Yuan Shih-kai. National unity was far from achieved. Dr. Sun became president of an independence movement in South China during civil disorders that often amounted to civil war.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 led a few years later to close relations between Dr. Sun and the Communists. From his headquarters at Canton the Communist movement spread, and remained in South China until its trek westward and northward within recent years.

On a visit to Peking in 1925, Dr. Sun passed out. He left a divided China, a republic not yet adjusted to the ways of operative democracy.

The next great figure in Chinese emancipation and unification was and is Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang Fled to Japan

General Chiang carried over into the new regime his associations with Dr. Sun, with whom he had fled to Japan in 1913 after the failure of a revolt against Yuan Shih-kai. General Chiang joined Dr. Sun at Canton in 1923, becoming his chief of staff. Then he went to Russia to study the Soviet military system.

Returning to China, he formed in 1924 the Whampoa Military Academy, which was to train officers for his coming campaigns. In 1926 he fought his way up the Yangtze valley and set up a capital at Hankow. Soon afterwards he quarreled with Borodin, the Russian "adviser," and broke with some of his colleagues. General Chiang moved on to Nanking and established a rival regime which was to become the government of Nationalist China.

Shanghai had been taken, and in 1928 a northern expedition resulted in the submission of Peking. The name of that ancient capital was changed to Peiping, meaning "Northern Peace."

General Chiang then faced a series of revolts in the south. Quelling them, he turned his energies against the Communists, who at length retreated from Kiangsi Province into the remote northwest.

Embraced Christianity

In 1930 General Chiang had embraced Christianity. With his wife he later launched the "New Life" movement, effecting reforms in dress, morals and patriotism. The Nanking Government pressed ahead with social and economic improvements, and gave much attention to building up national defense.

In 1931 came the threat of Japanese encroachments, ending in the separation of Manchuria and Jehol from China. General Chiang was accused of inaction if not connivance in the conquest.

Only last year Canton revolted against Nanking, demanding immediate war on Japan. The revolt was patched up, but a year ago General Chiang was kidnapped by Marshal Chiang Hsiao-liang, former young marshal of Manchuria. General Chiang was held at Sian, Shensi Province. His captor was admittedly under Communist influence, and made war on Japan a condition for General Chiang's release.

General Chiang won his release without war on Japan, but war came soon after incidents in North China. The Canton and Nanking Governments forgot their differences in a common front, and the Communists came to China's aid.

Even so, the sudden collapse of Chinese resistance appears to have spelled—at least for some time—the end of Nationalist China.

435 Taken Aboard By Rescue Vessel

MANILA, Dec. 13 (AP)—The liner President McKinley took 453 passengers from the stranded luxury ship President Hoover off two rocky islets today and steamed towards Manila.

A radio message from the McKinley's master said 134 cabin passengers and 319 third class passengers were taken from Hoishoto and Hayake islands, east of Formosa, where the Dollar liner Hoover piled on a roof early Saturday.

The brief message did not say whether all refugees were aboard the McKinley, also a Dollar liner.

An unconfirmed report here said a third Dollar ship, the President Pierce, was speeding towards the Hoover, and it was assumed her mission was to make additional rescues. Early reports placed the total passenger list at about 600. Two United States destroyers stood by near Hoishoto.

Last available reports indicated the $8,000,000 luxury liner was leaking badly in her three forward holds, with contained 90 per cent of her 7000-ton cargo.

Japan's Exultation Dampened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 13—That the bomb sinking the U. S. gunboat Panay may prove the unluckiest hit of the war for Japan is freely recognized by a minority of the Japanese in close touch with the trend of American opinion.

This tragedy is especially deplored here because the Japanese policy hitherto has clearly aimed to drive a wedge between England and America, concentrating attacks on the former while avoiding any action calculated to disturb American passivity in Far Eastern affairs upon which Japan reckoned.

Regret over the incident is superficially comparable to the Maine and Lusitania incidents and the affair, it is felt, will greatly inflame anti-Japanese feeling in America.

Official expression was given today when Foreign Minister Koki Hirota called on the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, expressing regret, apologizing, and assuming full Japanese responsibility. This most probably assures favorable consideration of possible American demands for indemnification and for punishment of the responsible aviators.

Representatives of the War and Navy departments simultaneously called on American military and naval attachés to express their sorrow, and the Navy Department foreign office issued communiqués along similar lines.

Exultation over the progressing occupation of Nanking was dampened by uncertainty regarding the effect of the bombing on Japanese-American relations, and a huge lantern parade celebrating the victory scheduled for tonight was postponed. That Japan's international complications are not confined to America is evident from the action of Mr. Hirota in calling on the British Ambassador today expressing regret for the Japanese shelling of the British warship Ladybird at Wuhu.

Japan's U. S. Trade Up

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Japan's imports from the United States were 65.3 per cent greater during the first 10 months of 1937 than for the same period in 1936, figures of the Commerce Ministry showed today. Japanese exports to America rose 20.6 per cent.

Imports from the United States totaled $308,575,000 for a $123,838,000 gain; exports rose $27,550,000 to $165,300,000, leaving Japan with an unfavorable trade balance of $143,275,000.

The United States remained Japan's best customer as well as the nation from which Japan buys the most. Larger purchases of raw cotton during the early part of 1937 were the chief reason for the sharp increase in imports from America.

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(Continued from Page 1)

rious treaties. The stiff diplomatic position now taken up toward Japan is directed not against aggression in general, but against aggression of which American citizens, property, and armed forces, may be the victims.

On River Since Sixties

At the White House, Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, gave the following outline after a survey with Mr. Roosevelt.

Since the 'sixties, Mr. Early said, American naval craft have been stationed on the Yangtse, largely because of the presence in that area of many American missionaries and other church workers, the danger of bandits, and the admitted inability of the Chinese Government to protect the missionaries or commerce. Various governments, including the United States, built especially for Yangtse River patrol work, gunboats which traversed the river up to the head of navigation.

The Panay and other craft were moved from the war zone in Shanghai to Nanking some weeks ago. A week ago the Panay took out the American Ambassador and other refugees, and returned to Nanking, whence it took out another load of Embassy staff and other American citizens.

The gunboat thereupon left the war zone, went 27 miles north of Nanking to a point where the Japanese forces had not penetrated and were not expected. Suddenly all the boats in the river above Nanking were bombed, some of them sunk—including the Panay and some American oil tankers—and two British ships were struck.

War Zone Extended

It was specifically to avoid being involved, both by getting out refugees and moving itself out of the war zone, that the Panay acted. But suddenly the war zone was extended.

Policy today, Secretary Early said, is to give out all facts and information as they reach Washington. When questioned whether any word had come from the Japanese Government, he said, "No official word," the qualification evidently referring to unofficial statements to Ambassador Joseph Grew in Tokyo.

But the White House spokesman went on to say that "in times of such great international import, you will find a complete absence of political considerations in handling the matter here. We are treating it solely on a basis of patriotic, national policy. The President hopes the press and the American people will give him an understanding support."

Reasons for this latter statement are significant. For some time the President and Secretary Hull have felt their efforts to maintain a forceful diplomatic policy were being undercut by internal criticisms, some of them of a political character.

Neutrality Group Heard

The President's Chicago speech, intended to be a powerful diplomatic warning, was—according to official view—nullified by many statements from American politicians and publicists that the United States did not intend to back up its policy.

To prevent repetition of this fiasco, the Chief Executive now seeks a united front. He spoke none too soon, for the Neutrality Group had already swung into action. Typical of this viewpoint were these statements:

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada:

"We should have been out of China long ago. As soon as the Government gave notice, United States' citizens should have left. By staying there they jeopardize all Americans."

Senator Henrik Shipstead (F-L) of Minnesota:

"What are they doing there anyway? Why don't they all get out? The United States Marines should leave, too."

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington:

"I don't see what we can do beyond making a strong protest. We can't go to war just because a boat was sunk protecting some American interests out there."

Called "Intolerable"

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, took one of the strongest lines held on Capitol Hill. The series of accidents besetting neutrals in China he described as "intolerable." There might be reason to suspect, he said, that the sinking of the Panay was intended to "frighten" foreigners and hasten their withdrawal from China.

Senator Pittman said:

"These series of accidents to neutrals and neutral vessels are becoming intolerable. It is little satisfaction to have the Japanese Government on each such occasion to express regret.

"It is a practice of the Japanese Government to grant broad discretionary power to army and navy officers serving in the field.

"Some high Japanese officers are responsible for such outrages. The names of these officers should be determined and they should be punished. Only such punishment will demonstrate the good faith on the part of Japan and tend to stop the series of violations of international law.

"The Japanese Government subjects itself to the reasonable suspicion that such incidents are deliberate and have for their purpose the frightening of the nationals of neutral countries so they will demand of their governments withdrawals of all representatives and nationals in China."

Japan Regrets Panay Affair: Knew Shells Falling Close

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota apologized today for the sinking of the United States Gunboat Panay and naval ministry officials expressed dismay over the incident.

The foreign minister tendered his "profoundest apologies" to United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew. The Ambassador disclosed that before news of the incident was received he had told Mr. Hirota that Japanese shells were falling near American ships.

The ambassador had asked that Japanese vessels and aircraft use caution.

High government officials conferred with members of the imperial headquarters at Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye's official residence. The subject discussed was not announced but it was believed to have been the Panay incident.

The press was silent both on the bombing of the Panay and bombardment of the British Gunboat Ladybird.

A representative of the war office visited the British military attaché to express regrets of War Minister General Gen Sugiyama. He declared he was conducting a personal investigation on both the Ladybird and Panay incidents.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Japanese Navy tonight accepted full blame for the warplane bombardment and sinking of the United States gunboat Panay and two Standard Oil Company ships, and avowed "profoundest regret" for the "terrible mistake."

One American seaman died of injuries from the bombardment by Japanese warplanes indiscriminately strafing all craft in the Yangtze about 25 miles above Nanking.

Incomplete reports said that of 72 persons aboard the Panay, 61 were accounted for, including 15 wounded.

The Japanese flyers which bombed the ships, said Rear Admiral Tadao Honda, Japanese naval attache in China, were unable to see the foreign flags and believed the craft to be Chinese.

Three naval aircraft participated in the attack, Admiral Honda said.

The Japanese Navy, he added, was preparing to punish those responsible for attacking the American craft.

"The Japanese Navy with the utmost sincerity is willing and prepared to bring about solution of this unfortunate incident, and hopes no extravagant reports of it will be circulated," the admiral told newspapermen.

"Both naval and military authorities have ordered forces in that area to render whatever assistance is possible to the victims, and also to withhold hostilities against Chinese thereabouts, thereby lessening the danger to the survivors. In addition, the Navy is sending a warship to the scene with utmost haste and also is dispatching aircraft tomorrow with relief workers. The Navy is prepared to assure American, should they desire that their own craft proceed to the scene, or bring the wounded to Shanghai, they will not be attacked."

Tankers Sinking Confirmed

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company was informed today by cable from Shanghai, that three of their tankers were bombed along with the Panay. The tankers were the Meiting, Meishia and Meian. The Meian was beached and deserted, the cable said, and the Meischia and Meiting were left burning at a wharf.

The Standard Oil offices said the tankers were owned by the Standard-Vacuum Company and were designed for Chinese river transportation.

Germany and Italy Offer Concessions For Austrian Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Dec. 13—Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations creates new international difficulties for Austria, it is felt here.

The Duce's act has divided Europe rather clearly into two opposing camps and the question is asked whether little Austria can avoid taking sides. Since it is wedged between Italy and Germany and has an authoritarian government of its own, its natural trend is toward its dictatorial neighbors. Hitherto Austria has sought to preserve friendly relations with France and Britain as well as with the Berlin-Rome axis, but observers believe that such a policy will henceforward be much more difficult, especially in view of the fact that Germany and Italy are exerting more pressure on Austria.

It is stated in commercial circles that measures have been taken by Germany and Italy which will decrease Austria's exports to those countries by $25,000,000, or nearly one tenth of its total exports. Austria may find it difficult to resist such pressure.

It is not now expected, however, that Austria will leave the League, but it is forecast that it will tend to fall more and more under the domination of Rome and Berlin. A similar tend is anticipated for Hungary, which is linked with Italy and Austria through protocols with Rome.

Another result of Signor Mussolini's act seems to point to the ultimate weakening of the Little Entente. Now that Europe is plainly divided into two camps, each member of the Little Entente will have to determine its relations to one side or the other as its own particular interests seem to dictate. And more than one small state, in a similar situation, will be prompted to bargain with each group of major powers for the best terms.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

King Christian Goes to Market

A Children of the Dunes Story

By Nora Burglon

Part Two

Next morning the sun came stealing over the window sill and crept up to the two white beds in the corner. Siri sat up with a start. Obediah looked out from under his woolen covering.

"Erick, wake up!" Siri cried, and leaped out of bed. "It's a new day."

They were dressed in a flash and scrambled down the ladder into the room below. Their mother was already dressed and was just coming in with the milk.

Siri and Erick ran out to look at their vegetables and called their mother into the garden to see the gold in their carrots. King Christian the Builder, their pet duck, let out of his coop, began at once a lively clatter.

"We taught him a new trick yesterday, Mother," said Siri. "Come and see him do it."

New sewing was waiting upon the fireside bench in the kitchen, but it must wait. Their mother had to see how brilliant their King Christian the Builder had become.

"How can you help mother on wash day?" they questioned the duckling. He was hungry. He wanted his porridge before he began to be brilliant.

But there was no use trying to get by Siri and Erick. "How do you help mother on wash day?" they insisted.

Very reluctantly the drake turned about and went looking for something beside the shed. Before long he returned with a clothespin in his beak, and offered it to Siri with a shake of his tail.

Pelle's News

Obediah, the baby stork, by this time had felt himself so left out of everything, that he had flapped out of his box and now came tumbling over the threshold.

The children were just gathering up their family of feathered creatures for the day, when someone came running over the fields towards them, flapping his arms and waving to them.

"It is Pelle, the Postmaster's son, what can he want?" Siri wondered.

"You can never guess what has happened at our house over night!" called Pelle when he came nearer.

"What has happened?" Erick wanted to know breathlessly.

"You know that bed of geraniums which father has up in front of our house, well they have all burst into bloom this morning, and you should see them! They are big as dinner plates, and they have so many petals on them they look like carnations."

"Big as dinner plates?" echoed Siri, "not really that big!"

"Yes, they are, and some are even bigger. Father is going to take them to the flower show in Copenhagen next week. I know that he will win first prize on them."

"Oh, if they are big as dinner plates, we should like to see them," said Erick, "do you think your father would care if we went over and had a look at them?"

"Oh, no," said Pelle, "just come along with me and I will show them to you." With that he strutted on ahead as though he were the Master of the Manor on the hill.

"We have a surprise, too," declared Siri, "wait a minute and we will show him to you." With that she rushed into the house and came back with Obediah Stork. "Isn't he beautiful?" she cried.

The Prize Geraniums

"Beautiful?" echoed Pelle, "I'll say he isn't. He looks like a giraffe!"

Out across the fields the three went with their feathered friends in tow. Obediah was carried, of course, and this made the King so angry that he trailed on far behind the rest, so that Siri had to stop several times until he caught up with them.

As they came across the lawn the Postmaster's fat old dog came bounding out to meet them. The chickens and Obediah were a little afraid of him, but he soon made them understand that they had nothing to fear in his direction. King Christian the Builder was still wandering on far behind the rest, grumbling to himself.

"Here they are," Pelle declared, and made a grand flourish in the direction of the bright bed of geraniums.

"They are beautiful," said Erick, "but the blossoms are not even as big as saucers, saying nothing about dinner plates."

"Yes, but they are just starting to open out," Pelle insisted, "just wait until they get to be a couple of days old."

"You know just as well as I do, that they will not grow one single inch bigger than they are now," Siri cut in, "besides in a couple of days they will start to wither along the edges, as all flowers do."

"Well, they are nevertheless, the biggest geraniums that you ever saw—and the grandest, too."

"Yes, they are," declared both Siri and Erick. They might have said much more about the Postmaster's prize bed of geraniums, but at that very moment there was a moving glint of something upon the walk, which drew the attention of them all.

"A snake!" cried Siri, and darted out of his way.

Pelle ran for the house and seized a stick. "Don't hurt him!" Erick yelled, "he will keep your bed of geraniums free of snails and slugs!"

The Postmaster's Dog

But Pelle would not listen. He pounced upon the snake with the stick and pushed it under the screening foliage of the geraniums.

"You are just about the most witless thing that I have ever seen!" declared Erick hotly, "don't you know that snakes are good for the garden, just as good as toads are?"

At that very moment Siri spied a see-saw in the back yard. "Come let's ride on it?" she urged the boys, and off they all ran.

Drawn by some strange impulse which he perhaps himself could not understand, the Postmaster's dog followed the scent of the snake to the geranium bed, and then, as dogs so often do, he threw himself down on his back and rolled over and over upon the geraniums. In the meanwhile the Postmaster's beautiful geranium plants were flattened down until they snapped.

Just then King Christian came into the yard and walked slowly and deliberately over to the bed of blooms. When he saw the damage that the dog was bringing about there, he thrust his head out and hissed at him, so that the dog stopped his rolling, got up and ran back to the safety of the porch.

A woman who was walking by, bound for the market, saw what happened, and praised the drake fervently, in passing, for his courageous work. However, King Christian paid no attention to her. He strode back into the flower bed and peered into it to learn what could have been the dog's reason for bringing about all this damage.

At the very same instant the door opened and the Postmaster strode out in great haste, as he was already late for work. When he saw the King standing in the middle of his flower bed, he let a shriek out that sent the duck scampering under the porch for safety.

The Postmaster's noise brought all three of the children running into the front yard.

(To be concluded next Monday)

·CAROL·OF·THE·BELLS·
WORDS & MUSIC BY JENNIE O. HITCHENS
Hark! the Christmas Bells are ringing; Chiming soft and clear, Carols sweet and dear. Listen to the children singing;
Hear the Christmas Bells still ringing, Telling of the star; Carols of Christmas Morn. List! the bells for joy are ringing!
Shepherds, Manger, Mary, Christ Child, Gifts of Wise Men from a-far,
And the little children singing, Jesus Christ is born.
Gertrude Koch.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mousy and the Golden Necklace

Mousy was not her real name. Her real name was Moira Olivia Ursula Sheila Young, but as no one would have thought of saying, "Moira Olivia Ursula Sheila, come here!" when they wanted to speak to her, she was just Mousy.

On this particular December afternoon Mousy was up in the attic making her Christmas gifts. She was cutting and glueing, stitching and sewing, painting and drawing, and as each present was finished it was placed in a big hat-box and a red tick was made on a list. It was a long list, Mousy put a black tick against the name of anyone whose present she was making, and a red tick when the present was finished, and a blue tick when it was all packed up, so she was quite sure that no one would be forgotten.

Quite a lot of the names on the list had red ticks against them already, for this was December and Mousy had been busy with her surprises since the end of October. Mother's calendar was done and packed up—twelve pages of thick brown paper with a colored picture on each page and a verse under each picture. Mousy had cut the pictures from a seedsman's catalogue; lovely bright flowers against black backgrounds, and she had written the verses herself. She liked writing verses, it was such fun making the words say what she wanted.

A Gift for John

For her Father, Mousy had knitted a long strip of red and blue and green wool, and had sewn a buckle on one end. Mr. Young had a great many books to carry with him when he went to business and this strap was to keep them together. Mousy had knitted it with great care, for it had to be strong and firm, and now it was coiled round in a little cardboard box all ready to go on the Christmas tree.

Brother John's gift was not yet finished. He was very fond of playing marbles with the other boys after school, and Mousy was making him a bag to hold them safely so that they should not roll through a hole in his pocket. John often had holes in his pockets, he carried such a lot of sharp things in them. The bag was of strong linen stuff which Mousy's Mother had given her, and she was embroidering J.Y. on it in cross-stitch.

But there was one name on the list which had not even a black tick against it, and that was Mary Green, Mousy's American Pen Friend. Mary had written a letter to a newspaper asking for a little English girl of her own age to correspond with her and Mousy had written back. It was very exciting watching the post for Mary's letters and hearing all about her school and her friends and her pet dog Joe. And now that Christmas was nearly here Mousy did so want to send Mary a nice gift, but it had to be something light because postage was expensive.

She had thought and thought, but nothing she thought of seemed just right. She might make her a handkerchief, but Mary would be sure to have lots of handkerchiefs already. She might knit her some bedroom slippers, like the pair she had done for Grandmother, but they would take too long. Poor Mousy didn't know what to do.

What the Trees Said

The light in the attic was beginning to fade so she put away Brother John's gift and went downstairs. She could hear her Mother setting the tea things, and as she went into the kitchen her Mother said, "Mousy, will you slip over to the farm and get a little more milk? I want to make some curds for supper and we haven't enough."

Mousy liked going to the farm. It was not very far, but part of the way led through a little copse where the old leaves overhead rustled and shook in the wind. The trees in the copse were oaks and kept their leaves long after they were dry and brown.

As she passed them the trees whispered together and Mousy thought they said, "A present for Mary. A present for Mary. A present for Mary."

I wish I knew what to give her, Mousy thought. But the trees only rustled the more and said, "A present for Mary. A present for Mary. A present for Mary."

When she got to the farm the farmer was cutting wood, but he stopped when he saw her and filled her can with milk. Then he felt in one of the big pockets of his coat and brought out a handful of oakapples.

Sold Paint and Thread

"I saved these for you, Mousy," he said. "You may find them handy for something. There are a lot on the oak trees this year."

Mousy took the oakapples happily. She knew now what to make for Mary, and hurried home as quickly as she could.

She had to get Father to help her a little with the present because it meant heating a knitting needle and boring a hole through each of the oakapples. Mousy had picked a couple of acorn cups, and Mr. Young bored a hole through each of these too.

All that week she worked at Mary's gift. She painted the oakapples with gold paint, and threaded them on a piece of yellow silk thread, and knotted the thread between the oakapples, and at each end of the thread she fastened half of the clasp from her own blue beads. The acorn cups were placed on the inner side of the clasp.

When it was done it was the prettiest, lightest, dearest gold necklace Mousy had ever seen. She wrapped it up with the greatest care and took it to the post office herself, and then she went to the farmer to tell him all about it and to thank him.

"It wasn't me, it was the trees," he said laughing.

So on her way home Mousy passed through the copse and thanked the trees for giving such lovely oakapples.

Diplo and Stego, Two Dinosaurs

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Something was splashing in a swamp which covered central Wyoming during part of the Age of Reptiles. That was very long ago, for the swamp has disappeared. Creatures of the swamp have vanished, too—even big, strong ones like the animal splashing in the water.

This big fellow was Diplo Docus, the longest of all dinosaurs. From the tip of his tail to his blunt nose, he measured ninety feet. His body looked like a huge barrel, while his legs were three times as thick as those of any elephant. His neck was so long that it looked almost like a thick, gray snake.

Drawn by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

The Two Stego Saurs Grunted at Each Other and Then Went to Sleep

When his bath was finished, Diplo began to eat breakfast. Lowering his neck, he reached into the water and pulled a mouthful of soft plants. He swallowed them without chewing, and pulled another big mouthful. Each time he swallowed, Diplo had to raise his head for air. When he did that, mud dripped from his head and splashed on the water around him.

Diplo pulled and swallowed, pulled and swallowed, till he ate ten bushels of food. That was all even his big stomach could hold, so he stopped eating, blinked his eyes a few times and began to wade away. Then he halted, reached to the swamp bottom again, and swallowed a few stones.

A Home in a Swamp

Diplo swallowed those stones to help grind his ten-bushel breakfast. Like all reptiles, he never chewed his food. That work was done by the stones, which crushed the plants after he swallowed them. Barnyard hens swallow pebbles and use them in the same way; we call them "gizzard stones."

Diplo waded slowly, sometimes taking a whole minute to move one of his big feet. He did not go to the center of the swamp, where water would cover his back and keep the sun from warming it. He also did not go close to shore—and he never tried to walk on land. Though his legs were large and very strong, their joints were not made to hold up his body without help. In the swamp, the water let him partly float, even when his feet touched bottom. But if he had tried to walk on land, his legs would have had to hold his whole weight, and his joints would have broken and torn. So the big reptile always stayed in the swamp, where he was comfortable and happy.

This does not mean that he ran, swam or played. Diplo was too large and clumsy for that, and he could not think quickly. He was content to wade, take mud baths, and eat. Sometimes he sunned himself with his neighbors, who were almost as large and lazy as he was.

A sunning was just what Diplo wanted after his big breakfast. He found a place where the water was quiet and warm, braced his feet in the mud, and settled down for a nap. When he dozed, his neck swayed to and fro, in time with his slow breathing.

When he awoke, the sun was beginning to set. He heard something in the woods near the swamp; it was walking among the trees, and its feet thumped awkwardly. In a moment, Diplo became alert. He seemed ready to leave, when he heard a well-known rattling sound. It meant that the noisy, thumping creature was only peaceful Stego Saur!

Armored But Peaceful

At last Stego appeared. He was twenty feet long and ten feet high; his body was guarded by plates of bone in two rows along his back. The skin on his sides was bony, too, and his tail had two pairs of long, bony spines. They looked almost like spikes on the end of a fairy-tale giant's club.

Although he was big, armored and noisy, Stego was a peaceful reptile. He ate cycad sprouts and young leaves, nipping them off with his beak. Seeing Diplo, he stopped for a few moments; then he went back to eating. His jaws made so much noise he could hear nothing else, so he often stopped and lifted his head to listen for other creatures in the woods.

All he heard was another Stego Saur, thumping and clattering among the trees, or stopping to nip off tender leaves. Diplo watched the new armored reptile come to the shore, and heard him give the hissing grunt that was his only way of saying "Hello." The first one gave a grunt in return, and both of the queer reptiles began to doze. They did not bother to lie down, but spread their thick legs firmly and went to sleep standing up.

Diplo watched them for a few minutes, turning his head from side to side. He also yawned several times, and stretched his long, wrinkled neck. Then he noticed an empty feeling in his stomach. He moved one leg and then another; in two minutes he was walking slowly to a bed of juicy plants. There was just time for a ten-bushel supper before he'd find another quiet place and go to sleep for the night.

(This is the last of three articles on creatures of prehistoric times, which form part of the regular nature series by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton published on this page on the second Monday each month.)

Mrs. Pigeon's Christmas Eve

It was the day before Christmas, and Kensington Gardens, in London, was covered by a soft fall of snow, not much thicker than the snow-white icing sugar covering the cake which had been baked for Rosamond, Robina, and Robert Redcoat for Christmas Day.

The little Redcoats were delighted to think there would be snow for Christmas. "Bless their little hearts," said Mrs. Pigeon, as she watched them running backwards and forwards on the frozen ground, trying to collect enough snow for a snowball, "how they are enjoying themselves!" Then she called to her children Peregrine and Percival.

On the Stroke of Six

"I've got a surprise for you this evening," she said. "I want you to be sure to be home by six o'clock, and then I'm going to take you visiting." But no matter how much Peregrine and Percival asked what the surprise was, Mrs. Pigeon wouldn't tell them. "You'll find out all in good time," she said.

By five minutes to six, Peregrine and Percival were back home again in the tall elm tree by the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens where the Pigeon family lived. And on the stroke of six they flew away, Mrs. Pigeon leading the way. They flew across Kensington Palace, and across a busy street, up and down which red buses were travelling, in which rode people with their arms laden with brownpaper parcels. Then away up the hill by a tall water-tower, to a little square of houses on the very top of the hill.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Dancing Doll

The dancing doll is very sweet,
So light and dainty are her feet
You hardly see them as she goes,
Now in-and-out,
Then round about,
Twirling upon her tippy-toes.

A tinkle like a fairy chime
Makes music for her all the time;
And when she points each tiny shoe
So prettily,
I feel that she
Is like a fairy too. Don't you?

ELIZABETH FLEMING

For a moment Percival and Peregrine blinked their eyes with surprise, not quite sure if they were seeing rightly. The houses in this little square seemed different from any they had seen before. And then they saw that all the windows had their blinds drawn up, and in each window a little candle was twinkling.

"Why are those candles there?" asked Peregrine, after they had looked and looked at the beautiful little Square, lying quiet under a starry sky, with a lighted candle in each window.

And then Mrs. Pigeon told them.

"Over the sea," she said, "there is a country called America" ("Yes, mother, yes," broke in Percival, who wanted to get quickly to the bit about the candle, "we know all about America. We learnt about it in geography lesson last term").

"In the country called America," went on his mother, taking no notice of the interruption, "is a city called Boston. Each year on Christmas Eve on Beacon Hill a lighted candle is put in the windows of the houses as a sign of welcome to a Babe who was born in Bethlehem so many hundreds of years ago.

A Greeting

"This old custom was brought to this London Square many years ago by a woman who had lived in Boston. I heard the Redcoats' Nannie telling them all about it last Christmas Eve," added Mrs. Pigeon. "And now, children, stay quite quiet and watch how the candles twinkle in each window."

So Peregrine and Percival and Mrs. Pigeon herself cuddled up closely together on the branch of a tall tree in the garden of the Square, and watched the candles shining in each window.

Then Mrs. Pigeon led the way to a little house at the corner of the Square, and alighted on the window-sill of a room on the top floor. "This is where the Redcoats live. I visited them here last Christmas Eve," she said. "See," as three pairs of bright eyes peeped through the windows, "they are just getting ready for bed."

At that moment Robina came towards the window for a last look at the candles in the windows across the Square, and caught sight of the three pairs of black eyes. "Rosamond," she cried, "come quickly. There are three pigeons on the window-sill. I believe it's our Mrs. Pigeon and her children. They've come to wish us a happy Christmas."

"Bless that child, of course we'd come to wish them a happy Christmas. And wasn't that a nice surprise?" cooed Mrs. Pigeon, as they flew home over Kensington Gardens.

Treasure Hunt: In the Library

Find hidden character in each line.

1. They watched the dove vanishing.
2. We saw the North Star Thursday.
3. Will Genoa have a celebration?
4. He found the rut hard to follow.
5. If it's coral I certainly want it.
6. Weigh this gram on another scale.
7. How does it happen rodeos are banned.
8. Whoo-ooh, answered the echo faintly.
9. Will you ride your pinto by our place?
10. Egret, elephant and elf set out.

[Answers will be published on this page next week]

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The Home Forum

As the Clouds Decide

ON THURSDAY we picked three marigolds in the garden. Their color was like a cry ringing against the dull stalks of asters and zinnias. And we said: "How wonderful on the shores of the Fundy, and Christmas only a little while away!" Sunshine—and one purple petunia looking slightly pensive beside his faded brethren.

Simply marvelous! The seasons were changing. "Let's go somewhere," we said. There is a general feeling, unexpressed, that now is the time. We snatch at fine days as if they were gold nuggets set in gray weather. So, in a squall of silly excitement, we bustle about. Contrary to expectations, the old yellow car explodes into energy at the first invitation, apparently as eager to go as we are. A lavish spattering of mud is wiped from the windshield and nickel trimmings; we are in holiday spirit. We shine. We glitter. We sparkle. So, getting everybody aboard, we look, I fancy, rather gay as we spurt out to the single country road which leads to town, seventeen miles away. A sharper sense of enjoyment flavors our trivial expedition than comes with mere habitual driving. You see, we all understand how isolated we may become in the space of a few hours. It is as the clouds decide.

* * *

WE CARRY THREE, and a cargo of dulse—that salty, purple seaweed, fervently eaten by all true Nova Scotians. We carry a saw to be welded, and a two-gallon kerosene can to be left in the village store for filling against our return. The dulse will be peddled in town.

Young calves, fuzzy-coated, spring up from the ditches. Farmers carrying axes over their shoulders (this is the season of wood-cutting) gaze after us reprovingly. "My *land* . . . ain't they took to goin'!" we hear at our chariot wheels.

Country roads; curves, deep ditches, sand, ox-carts, geese in platoons, hissing at us in witless arrogance.. Two sawmills shrieking with business, The Cove, and a boat lying on the shore. The long, long bridge over the river—and town! You'd suppose we'd never been there before, such is the high state of our interest.

Sunshine on the Court House lawn, and the vines still green. Store windows flickering with red and green and tinsel trimmings. A fine edge of thoughtfulness, however, lurks behind our selection of purchases. We buy, not gay enchanting gifts, but an umbrella, a pair of overshoes, wool stockings and heavy gloves. "Lovely weather for this time of year," says the smiling clerk. "Now here's a new and handsome thing in the way of a knitting bag."

We are not to be coaxed, and ask instead about the price of mufflers and Scotch plaids by the yard. Near us a woman is winding up a music box, listening attentively to the tune, while her little boy beseeches her to look at a wooden duck that waggles its head. Christmas in a few days!

Ten minutes later we glance out of the store window to see a thin, transparent gossamer drifting over the street. Snow—insubstantial, fine as salt. Even as we look, it thickens, so that the river and mountain beyond become dim and far away. Seventeen miles to drive, and the dark comes early!

We hurry. The dulse is quickly marketed, the broken saw mended. Errands are accomplished with dispatch. We stow our bundles in the car and turn towards home. For miles ahead we can see the black headlands, veiled in swirling white. The storm comes at us, sweeping up the valley from the Bay.

* * *

THE YELLOW NOSE of the car breathes hotly in the wind. We speed on, not saying much, three in one seat, the mended saw in the rumble. The fuzzy-coated calves have been herded into barns. Farmers who carried axes over their shoulders are by now in warm kitchens, asking their wives what supper will be ready. They'd like to get the barn chores done early tonight.

We pass a load of Christmas trees drawn by two oxen. The trees look unnaturally meek, since their green boughs are furled and bound closely to their trunks like huge umbrellas. The driver, cap pulled down over his forehead, reefer collar turned up, waves his whip at us as we pass by.

Ten miles. Thirteen miles. Thicker snow and colder wind. We must go more cautiously now over the hills. The road is narrow and steep. Water growls below the bluffs.

Our little village once more. Children in red knitted caps and mittens shout at us. Already they have dragged out sleds from attic and cellar. We collect the kerosene can at the store, and wedge it in somehow. There is a last half-mile climb of the road—and the Fundy no longer blue, but a sullen steel, accepting the white snow and turning it into more water for the great tides.

The lighthouse twinkles, bright as a jewel; and, as we swoop from the road to the garage, a final clutch of wind shakes the car.

* * *

SUPPER OF FRESH scallops. We mention the yellow marigolds and the pensive petunia like a remembrance of a dream. We are glad that we went. We are more glad that we are home.

That evening we sit around the lamp, walled in by wind and storm. Joe, on his way to the barn, taps at the window pane for us to come and look out. In the broad, bright beam of his flashlight, the snowflakes flutter in clouds, flat and large and white. They are beautiful.

"How cold?" we call out to him.

"Ten above," he shouts, after peering at the thermometer.

"See that the hen-pen door is latched tight, and the barn door, too!" shrieks Joe's mother.

* * *

THERE IS NO morning; only a reluctant graying of the dark. At seven o'clock it is black; at eight it is pewter. The windows are opaque with snow ground into frost by the force of the gale. A thumb, held on the chill pane, finally melts a peephole the size of a dime; but this reveals nothing of the world outside. The storm goes by with the whiz of arrows, hiding the Fundy.

At breakfast we learn that the road is blocked by drifts; that the mail will not leave the Post Office, that the telephone wires are down, that, in all probability, the daily steamer from Saint John will not attempt a crossing. We are cut off from the world in icy isolation. We cannot see five feet beyond the house.

Chores have to be done, cattle fed and milked, wood brought in by staggering armfuls. (Could marigolds have been blooming yesterday?)

At eleven o'clock we chance to catch a shrill echo of a whistle. Can it be the boat from Saint John? With lighted matches held close to the pane and hot cloths, we melt a hole. There comes another long blast shredded by the wind. Now we can see a little better. The snow has thinned on the gale. The water heaves like running lava; long streaks of white go clawing up the sides.

"There she is! See her? Way over by the other shore at the entrance of the Gap. Must have been blown well off her course."

* * *

WE WATCH THE bulk that moves in the mists. The gray hills smoke about her as she wallows through. One big sea climbs aft and goes over the stern. Snow hides her. The next glimpse reveals her "headed fair" for the channel. She is safe.

At three in the afternoon, the wind shifts to a new quarter. From a sagging storm-cloud, the sun falls in columns to the mountain; they are bright and straight. Within those columns snow is lifted on the wind to shine in a bewildering, whirling glory. Without, the headlands are black, the water gray. This is something to remember; towers of light from the sky to the ground; white snow passing through them, brighter than any tinsel on a Christmas tree.

No more marigolds until summer!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Lotus Festival—Peking

THROUGH the dim lanes,
The child runs
With winged footsteps,
Carrying a giant lotus leaf
With a candle
Burning in its center—
High-hearted in the darkness,
As if he were bearing
A fallen star.

M. M. M.

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PUERTO DE LA SANGRE, TOLEDO: *An Etching by Benjamin C. Brown*

By Permission of the Artist to The Corcoran Gallery Museum

AN ETCHING of the Puerto de la Sangre, at Toledo, will mean all the more to those who have seen it—now that it is reported to have been destroyed in the recent Spanish fighting which has demolished so much of art and beauty.

This Moorish archway is, or was, located on the east side of the Zocodover, with a flight of steps descending to the sloping Calle de Cervantes. At the little Posada de la Sangre, at the corner of the first street to the right, Cervantes is supposed to have written "La Ilustre Fregona."

The etcher, Benjamin C. Brown, is one of the best known in his field in the United States. Today he is in Venice doing a corner of some little back-alley canal; tomorrow he is sketching in Algiers; next day he will be in Yugoslavia. He was born in Marion, Arkansas—where the Mississippi overflows almost every year—and his studio is in Pasadena, California.

Aultbea

(The-Little-Stream-of-the-Silver-Birches.)

"THE-little-stream-of-the-silver-birches,"
So runs the beautiful Gaelic name;
And lo! however the memory searches,
Clear as a flame
The words surpass all others in splendor
When gazing over yon shore I see
Under the birches, silver, slender,
The bright stream hastening to the sea.

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Little Known Oxford

"WOULD you believe," I said, waving an impressive forefinger at Elizabeth, "that a man could live in a city for four years, read and talk about it continuously; and then find, in the course of a three-hours' casual visit, that there were things about it of which he had never even dreamed?"

"Why, certainly," responded Elizabeth brightly, "if that man were you." The truth is that Elizabeth has had a poor opinion of my powers of observation ever since she wore a hat for eight weeks before I noticed that it was new.

The city that was the cause of this discussion is Oxford, which we entered one Saturday afternoon a few weeks ago to the sound of a multitude of bells. Some boomed, some tinkled, and in the midst of their tintinnabulations could be heard every fifteen minutes the striking of Oxford's innumerable clocks. These were by no means at one among themselves as to the precise hour, and their silver disagreements seemed like a well-bred disputation.

But, in all this, there was nothing new. The bells of Oxford have been famous during many generations. It was not until we came to Lady Margaret Hall that I encountered something I had never seen before. Though Oxford has long admitted women to an academic status fully equal to that of men, it is curious how little-known the architecture of the women's colleges remains even today. Lady Margaret Hall to me was almost a revelation. For the buildings of this college have a quality that is practically unique amongst Oxford's nineteenth century architecture. They have the quality of sincerity. The modern buildings of Balliol are sham-Gothic; the modern building of Keble is sham-Byzantine. But Lady Margaret Hall is frankly and unashamedly Victorian. It is prim, it is precise; and its garden, with its sunk lawns, and glorious beds of flowers, is a perfect epitome of the neat and orderly Victorian age. The message of Victorianism which Lady Margaret Hall conveys is not, perhaps, as noble as that carried by the older buildings of Christ Church or Magdalen. But it is a sincere message. The architecture of this college honestly speaks its own mind, instead of trying vainly to repeat the accents of a vanished age.

From Lady Margaret we went to another place that I had never visited before—the Students' Garden of Christ Church. Oxford generously throws open her quadrangles and halls to the chance visitor, but a few places she keeps secret and intact. This garden is one of them. It belongs, not to the students of Christ Church who are undergraduates, but to the Students who are the dons or teachers. For a long time during the Middle Ages the Oxford colleges were not the home of undergraduates as they are today. They were the abode of men who had already graduated, and were engaged in further study. Such men now are teachers; then they were learners. In fact, the university was strictly a place of *learning*. In Christ Church, giving to its dons the name of Students, an echo of this old state of things can still be heard.

On the afternoon of our visit, the Garden was made available to members of a university society, most of whom, like ourselves, saw it for the first time. The smooth lawn was dotted with fruit trees. The massive tower of Merton rose right in front, the small spire of the cathedral stood on the left; whilst over to the south, beyond the garden wall, set in the midst of lofty groves, and looking strangely diminished from this angle, the slender tower of Magdalen pricked the skies. It was this tower that brought us back to our old allegiance. There are lovely things in Oxford that are comparatively little known; but those that are widely famous are perhaps the best of all.

H. H.

By Flower Light

STRANGE things happen that are more marvelous than any fairy tales, in the wide world's flower-gardens. It may be that more than one firefly has been surprised in the early evening by flashes of light in the flower-garden when he was the only firefly there. But perhaps fireflies expect to see strange lights in their own wonderland of the night, and they have seen many a toadstool shining softly in the darkling woods.

As we all know, the dictionary says that a firefly is "a winged insect which emits light at night." . . . Now we learn that certain toadstools of tropical lands, and a few flowers growing in our gardens, also emit light. The poet Coleridge had heard of it in his day, for he wrote:

"'Tis said at summer's evening hour,
Flashes the golden-coloured flower,
A fair electric flame."

Probably he was thinking of the nasturtium, which is one of the light-giving flowers. Nasturtiums have been great travelers since first they left their native wilds in South America, but it was not until the year 1762 that the world first heard of their electric lights.

The South American Indians must have seen nasturtiums passing torches from one to another in the long ago, but Indians wrote no books. The great botanist Linnaeus did write books, and when one summer evening his daughter Christiana first saw a wonderful sight in their flower-garden in Sweden, he told the story in print.

Christiana, out walking in the garden, saw nasturtiums tossing flashes of light from flower to flower. She called her father and he saw the flashing lights. The next evening and for several evenings after that the great Linnaeus and other scientists who were invited to the garden saw the strange illumination of the nasturtiums.

After this news was given to the world, nasturtiums in all the famous gardens of Europe entertained callers in the evening, and many a time it is recorded that they flashed their strange lights before the eyes of astonished scientists.

One night more than one hundred years after Christiana Linnaeus had seen the nasturtiums flash lights, an English clergyman, Canon Russell, out walking in his garden one evening where nasturtiums were blooming, discovered that the leaves were glowing with light, as well as the blossoms. He picked a leaf, carried it into a dark room, and looked at it under a microscope. By the light of that luminous leaf, with no other light in the room, he saw marvelous beauty.

Marigolds, too, the common marigold and the African marigold, sometimes give light in the evening. Another flower that occasionally has a light of its own in the evening is the Oriental poppy. The German poet Goethe in the year 1799 was walking in his garden with a friend one evening; they saw little flaming lights leap from the poppies. They could not and did not believe their eyes. Those two wise gentlemen afterward decided that they had imagined the strange vision. Since then Oriental poppies often have been seen illuminated by their own light.—From "Flowers and Their Travels," by FRANCES MARGARET FOX. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

"An even balance"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE average individual wants as to deport himself as to be considered well-balanced. The desirability of this was expressed in the words of Job (31:6), "Let me be weighed in an even balance, that God may know mine integrity." In Proverbs it is stated (11:1), "A false balance is abomination to the Lord: but a just weight is his delight."

When one carefully weighs and accurately considers real values, refusing to be misled by the illusive and unreal presentations of the unenlightened human mind, he can be said to be well-balanced. Such a one does not take hasty or ill-considered action on any subject.

An "even balance" and a "just weight" may be said to indicate those qualities of spiritual right thinking which enable one intelligently to discriminate between differing or conflicting methods of procedure and action. It is through Christianly scientific right thinking that one may find the right way, the intelligent way, yea, the spiritual way, to proceed. It is in this way one finds harmony, health, and happiness, all of which pertain to well-balanced thinking and living. It is also in this way that one will be found consciously and constantly manifesting intelligent right activity.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy states (p. 469): "Intelligence is omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence. It is the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the triune Principle,—Life, Truth, and Love,—named God."

To "be weighed in an even balance" is to be governed by Mind. It is to express the intelligence which is "the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind." Expressing intelligence is expressing those Godlike qualities which free one from the mistakes of the material senses, for mistakes and intelligence do not at any point combine or coalesce. They are direct opposites. Errors of judgment, mistaken opinions and beliefs, and acceptance of material sense testimony, are all part of that "false balance" which is an "abomination to the Lord."

Through the teachings of Christian Science many are learning to think spiritually, and thus to think intelligently on all questions. Mrs. Eddy states (*Ibid.*, p. 297), "The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things." Therefore, when one finds the "scientific fact" about anything, he also finds the "spiritual reality." Beyond this no one can go.

In the midst of the seeming material inequalities, discords, overaction or inaction, excess or deficiency, floods or drought, it is well to stop and consider that all these are products of human belief, part of that false balance which needs right adjustment through the understanding of "spiritual reality."

Mrs. Eddy states (*Ibid.*, p. 192), "Your influence for good depends upon the weight you throw into the right scale." When one throws his influence "into the right scale," he finds the "even balance" in spiritual thinking which is so important, yea, indispensable to real progress. Christ Jesus taught the necessity of doing this, and Christian Science emphasizes his teaching.

The importance of right thinking is further emphasized when it is realized that health, harmony, perfection, and freedom are conditions of Mind, reflected in the spiritual creation, and are attained and retained only through spiritual understanding of the true relationship between God and man.

It is the positive and definite teaching of Christian Science that every good thought, every spiritual thought, is sustained by divine Love, and that the right thinker finds his protection through knowing the omnipotence of Mind. Each one should pray that he may "be weighed in an even balance," that his life may express righteousness, integrity, and goodness. This includes love for God and for man, and a deep appreciation of one's individual responsibility to God, to his fellow man, and to himself.

To be so governed, guided, and directed, should be the earnest desire of every Christian, for this right attitude of thought epitomizes that which is desirable and good in Christian experience. It includes a right sense of justice, of mercy, of kindliness, and Christian charity. It also includes tolerance, righteous self-control, and a helpful attitude towards all mankind. In other words, it is concrete evidence of true Christianity—Christian Science.

In the proportion that mankind learns to maintain this "even balance," conditions which now seem hard to endure and difficult to overcome, will yield to the law of Love, wherein it is seen that all reality is of God, therefore perfect and good. Christian Science teaches that this liberation is entirely possible here and now, for each and every one.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"BALANZAS JUSTAS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

POR lo general toda persona trata de portarse de una manera que se la pueda considerar como bien equilibrada. La importancia de esto se expresó en las palabras de Job (31:6): "¡Que sé me pese en balanzas justas, y conozca Dios mi integridad!" En Proverbios se lee (11:1): "La balanza engañosa es abominación a Jehová; mas el peso cabal es su deleite."

Cuando una persona considera los valores verdaderos con cuidado y juzga con exactitud, sin permitir que las representaciones ilusivas y ficticias de la entenebrecida mente humana extravíen su juicio, a esta persona se le puede llamar bien equilibrada. Tal persona no toma medidas precipitadas ni obra en ningún asunto con ligereza.

"Balanzas justas" y "peso cabal" se pueden considerar como la representación de aquellas cualidades del pensamiento espiritual que capacitan a uno para discernir inteligentemente entre métodos distintos o contradictorios de procedimiento y de acción. Es por medio de pensamientos científicamente justos y cristianos que uno puede encontrar el camino correcto, el camino de la inteligencia, a saber el camino espiritual, por el cual se debe andar. Andando por este camino, se encuentra armonía, salud y felicidad,—todo lo cual pertenece a una manera de pensar y de vivir bien equilibrada.

Andando por este camino se hallará uno expresando consciente y constantemente actividad armoniosa.

En su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy dice (pág. 469): "La inteligencia es omnisciencia, omnipresencia y omnipotencia. Es la cualidad primaria y eterna de la Mente infinita, del Principio trino y uno —la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor—que llamamos Dios."

Ser pesado "en balanzas justas" significa ser gobernado por la Mente divina; significa expresar la inteligencia que es "la cualidad primaria y eterna de la Mente infinita". Expresar inteligencia significa expresar aquellas facultades a la semejanza de Dios que nos libran de los errores de los sentidos materiales, porque los errores y la inteligencia no pueden combinar ni fundirse en ningún punto; pues son diametralmente opuestos. Los juicios equivocados, las opiniones y creencias erróneas, y la aceptación del testimonio de los sentidos materiales, todos ellos forman parte de aquella "balanza engañosa" que es "abominación a Jehová".

Hay muchos que por las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana están aprendiendo a pensar de una manera espiritual, es decir, a pensar inteligentemente acerca de todos los problemas de la vida. Mary Baker Eddy dice (ibid. pág. 207): "La realidad espiritual es el hecho científico en todas las cosas." Cuando, por lo tanto, uno encuentra el "hecho científico" acerca de cualquier cosa, encuentra también la "realidad espiritual". Nadie puede ir más allá de esto.

En medio de las aparentes desigualdades materiales, las discordias, la acción exagerada o la inacción, el exceso o la deficiencia, las inundaciones o la sequía, es bueno considerar que todas estas cosas no son más que productos de la creencia humana, parte de aquella "balanza engañosa" que necesita ajuste por medio del entendimiento de la "realidad espiritual".

Mary Baker Eddy declara (ibid. pág. 192): "Vuestra influencia para el bien depende del peso que ponéis en el lado debido de la balanza." Cuando uno pone su influencia "en el lado debido", encuentra las "balanzas justas" en el pensamiento espiritual, lo cual es tan importante, tan indispensable, para el progreso verdadero. Cristo Jesús nos enseñó cuán necesario es hacer esto, y la Ciencia Cristiana corrobora sus enseñanzas.

La importancia de una manera de pensar correcta se acentúa aun más, cuando se comprende que la salud, la armonía, la perfección y la libertad son condiciones de la Mente divina, reflejándose en la creación espiritual, y pueden alcanzarse y retenerse sólo mediante el entendimiento espiritual de las relaciones verdaderas entre Dios y el hombre.

Es la doctrina positiva y clara de la Ciencia Cristiana que todo pensamiento bueno, todo pensamiento espiritual, es sostenido por el Amor divino, y que el que piensa correctamente encuentra su protección en el conocimiento de la omnipotencia de la Mente divina. Cada uno debiera pedirle a Dios que sea pesado "en balanzas justas", que su vida exprese justicia, integridad y bondad. Esto incluye amar a Dios y amar al hombre, y una apreciación profunda de su responsabilidad individual hacia Dios, hacia su prójimo y hacia sí mismo.

El ser gobernado, guiado y dirigido por Dios debiera ser el deseo sincero de todo Cristiano; porque esta correcta actitud mental sintetiza lo que es deseable y bueno en la experiencia cristiana. Incluye una concepción correcta de la justicia, de la misericordia, de la bondad y de la caridad cristiana. Incluye también tolerancia, dominio sobre sí mismo y un deseo de servir a la humanidad entera. En otras palabras, es la manifestación concreta del cristianismo verdadero,—de la Ciencia Cristiana.

A medida que el género humano aprende a mantener estas "balanzas justas", las condiciones que ahora parecen penosas de sufrir y difíciles de vencer, cederán a la ley del Amor, por la cual se ve que toda realidad proviene de Dios y es por lo tanto perfecta y buena. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña que esta liberación es posible ahora mismo y en este estado actual, para cada uno de nosotros.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la CASA Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Madrigal

HOUR by hour
music drips
from the singing tower
like petals slipped
from a silver flower.

MYRTLE E. GAGE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 10-11 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1937

Murphy Seen In a New Bid For Governor

Expected to Make Stand Known Soon After First of Year

National Hint?

New Hampshire Leaders Doubt This Despite His Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 13—While Republican national interests are still discussing his suggestion that so-called party "stalwarts should step out of the picture," Gov. Francis P. Murphy still keeps to himself the much sought declaration as to his future political ambitions.

From sources close to the Governor it is learned that his announcement should come shortly after the first of the new year and he is expected to declare for a second term as Governor. This will allow those who have kept their silence to declare themselves for Senatorial and Congressional seats.

Of course, there are those who consider Governor Murphy's Hot Springs statement a bid for national recognition. But the party's leaders in New Hampshire have little to say on the statement, as they recognize that the Governor is the party's best vote-getter in the state today and they want to take the side-of-the road position until he makes known his plans.

Comment of Burroughs

Robert P. Burroughs, Republican National Committeeman, states in considering the Murphy and Aiken statements (Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont called for a Republican house cleaning) that his "personal feeling is that there is an element of truth in both these statements. Any such wholesale criticism of the committee, however, would not stand up under such close analysis."

This is not the first time that Governor Murphy has lashed out at the G. O. P. high command. Sometime ago, addressing a gathering of Young Republicans, he made it plain that he did not consider the high command representative of the element that the party could count on for support.

Governor Murphy believes that if the G. O. P. is to regain power it must bring itself closer to the people and not appear as a party representing a particular class. Though Governor Murphy may be considered an industrialist, no better indicator of his ability to keep in contact with the working man may be found than among the workers in his shoe plants. It is conceded that they were the best campaigners he had.

Murphy's Statement

Governor Murphy's statement from Hot Springs, said: "I have been informed that a committee can be selected from 10,000 Republicans and that, once organized, it will hold prolonged sessions and will be ready to hear suggestions from members of the party throughout the nation. I have seen some of the names suggested. While they are good men they represent that element of the party that has been repudiated by the people. They have been in the councils of the party before.

"They failed in their opportunity for service. Why consider them further? I hope that young and progressive men will be placed in charge. Former so-called 'stalwarts' should step out of the picture.

"I mean a complete purge. It is the ethics of law that one must come into court with clean hands. In the next national campaign the party must go into the great court of the American people. Its hands must not only be clean but its heart must be right.

"The party must convince the people that it recognizes social and economic rights, and will fight for those things. It must instill into the hearts of the great army of workers, the men and women who have to earn their livelihood, that their rights will be protected.

"Equally important is the duty of the Republican party to convince business beyond the shadow of a doubt that it can step forward to increase its investments and engage in development without fear that the national administration has a club up its sleeve to knock it back into the old rut.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature near 18 degrees or slightly lower. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and threatening, with a possibility of snow Tuesday night; moderate to fresh northwest and northerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Tuesday, slightly colder tonight.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness probably followed by snow on the south coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness probably followed by snow and not so cold on the coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds becoming northerly over the south portion. Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by snow over the extreme south portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	31	Minneapolis	16	20
Bermuda	62	68	New Orleans	64	66
Chicago	24	34	New York	22	32
Denver	28	54	Norfolk	30	34
Helena	28	38	Philadelphia	22	32
Kansas City	30	34	St. Louis	30	33
Los Angeles	54	68	San Francisco	52	62
Miami	68	79	Washington	30	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 13.
B—Minimum, Dec. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:02 p. m.; height 9 feet.
Tuesday, 7:38 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:31 p. m.

For Governor Again?

By a Staff Photographer

Gov. Francis P. Murphy
New Hampshire Chief Executive Is Expected to Declare for Another Term

Green Mentioned As Likely Buyer Of O'Hara Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 13—A syndicate headed by United States Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) and J. David Stern, New York and Philadelphia publisher, was reported here today to be negotiating for the purchase of the Providence Star-Tribune, a New Deal afternoon daily.

The report emanated from a reliable source after Judge Jeremiah E. O'Connell in Superior Court continued the paper in receivership until Saturday. The continuance was requested by Edward T. Hogan, counsel for the paper.

The syndicate which is understood to have offered to buy the daily also includes J. Howard McGrath, United States Attorney and former chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The composition of the syndicate indicates the paper will continue to support the New Deal, if the pending transfer is completed.

The new purchaser will take over liabilities of about $500,000 and assets of half that amount, Quinlan J. Shea, temporary receiver, told Judge O'Connell. The major creditors are Rhode Island's other United States Senator, Peter G. Gerry (D), who holds a mortgage of more than $250,000 on the property, and the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which has presented a bill for $480.

The present owner is Walter E. O'Hara, managing director of Narragansett race track, who bought the old Tribune from Senator Gerry a year ago and merged it with the Pawtucket (R. I.) Star.

If the purchase goes through, the paper, in effect, will be transferred from one R. I. Senator to another. Senator Green, reported to be one of the prospective new owners, is a former Governor.

Mr. Stern owns a chain of papers, which include the New York Post and the Philadelphia Record. The Scripps-Howard newspapers, a rival chain, are said to have looked the field over and declined to buy the Star-Tribune.

Judge O'Connell stated in court this morning that he was "reluctant" to continue the receivership any further, because it would interfere with the remaining assets. Mr. Hogan replied that he had "an offer" for sale of the paper.

The court then requested Mr. Hogan to have the prospective purchaser post a bond to cover wages and other expenses until Saturday. Shortly after noon a bond of $5000 was posted.

6000 Persons Are Added To Bay State WPA Rolls

In Boston Today

McDonough Plans To Add 9000 More

An increase of 6000 persons was made to WPA rolls in Massachusetts over the week end, Col. John J. McDonough, administrator for the State, announced today. He said that 15,000 would be added by the end of the week.

Colonel McDonough said that all those added at this time would receive at least one good pay check before Christmas. The total number on the rolls, with these additions, will be 80,000, he said. This is 50,000 short of the peak reached in March, 1936.

Colonel McDonough left this afternoon for Pittsfield to consult with mayors and selectmen in the western part of the State to see what projects can absorb more men. Later in the week he will visit the North Shore and Cape.

Coat Thief Hops Into a Police Car

Because he did not know the difference between a taxi cab and a police patrol car, Lionel Forest of Brockton will spend the next 12 months in jail. Forest's confusion might not have netted such severe punishment had he not been carrying two stolen coats when he made the mistake.

Forest ran out of a down-town bar yesterday with the coats over his arm. Parked at the curb he saw an automobile bearing an insignia on its door. A man stood beside it. The insignia happened to be that of the Boston Police Department. The bystander happened to be a plain clothes policeman.

"Drive me anywhere in a hurry," commanded Forest, jumping into the car.

The driver, Joseph McCleary of the Special Service Squadron, did as he was commanded, chauffered Forest to police headquarters where the confused coat carrier was confined.

This morning Judge P. Delano Putnam of Boston Municipal Court found him guilty of stealing the overcoats and sentenced Forest to two consecutive six-months terms in prison.

Whip Post Urged For Tipsy Drivers

Revival of the whipping post, the ducking stool, and the stocks as punishments for drunken driving are advocated in a bill filed today by State Representative Charles W. Olson of Ashland. In Colonial times, when such types of chastisement were practiced, women as well as men were liable to this punishment. But Representative Olson today said he favored excluding women.

The representative, himself a former Ashland police chief, declared that the whipping post would be erected in the jail yard. Penalties would include from two to 10 strokes of the lash; ducking between sunrise and sunset; confinement for not less than three hours in the stocks between sunrise and sunset on three different days. Such punishments would be publicly announced in advance.

At present, penalties for drunken driving are fines of from $35 to $1000 or jail terms of from two weeks to two years, or both.

Ships Frozen In As Mercury Drops

The long inland fingers of Boston's harbor became frozen for the first time this winter last night as local temperatures dropped to 19 degrees and caused the coastguard's initial call of the season for ice breaking assistance.

A two-inch coat of ice glistened on Chelsea Creek and other harbor tributaries this morning clutching at least one small vessel. She was the gasoline motor tug, "Murray and Tregurtha," owned by Captain Vincent Tibbetts and used to tow small craft about the harbor. Approaching an oil company wharf in North Revere, the little tug apparently became jammed in the ice which, it was believed, pushed through a sea cock in the hull, causing the boat to sink. The four men aboard jumped to safety on the adjacent pier.

Also, early this morning, three towboats were observed breaking ice so that two oil tankers could reach the piers on Chelsea Creek.

Meanwhile, the Coast Guard was called for the first time this winter to break out an ice-bound vessel frozen at Westerly, R. I. The Patrol Boat General Green, usually stationed at Woods Hole, was sent to the rescue.

At the Weather Bureau, the official thermometer's low for last night was reported 19 degrees. The mercury had risen to 20 by 7:30 a. m. and to 32 at noon. The forecast was for fair and slightly colder weather tonight with the temperature dropping to 15 or lower. Tuesday, increasing cloudiness is expected, with the possibility of snow tomorrow night.

New Haven Plans More Train Cuts

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad intends to abandon 331.24 miles of track—approximately 80 miles of which are in Massachusetts—Charles F. Caley, transportation analyst for the lines, told members of the State Public Utilities Commission at a hearing today. The abandonment awaits only the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Caley's announcement came during his defense of the New Haven's dropping of five trains on the Old Colony line. The hearing was devoted to three petitions demanding restoration of trains between Fall River and Myricks and between Boston, Franklin and Blackstone.

Mr. Caley testified that restoration of the five trains would cost the railroad $121,265 a year. "For every $1 we take in on the Old Colony, we pay out $1.68," he said.

Milk Farmers' Returns Increase

Farmers delivering milk to the Boston area would have received more for their product if many dealers had not refused to comply with federal regulations, Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Administrator for the Boston market, said today. As it was, however, milk farmers received an increase of 5.4 cents a hundredweight during the Nov. 16 to 30 period in the so-called blended price.

"A substantial number of the non-complying dealers are now required under court orders to pay into the court the amount of money they owed to the market pool," he said, "but this money is not available for current disposition to farmers."

A challenge to the constitutionality of the milk order by several distributors is now pending in the courts. The prices, set semi-monthly, are based on a pool of receipts and sales by dealers in compliance with the government regulations.

"The small increase in the blended price to farmers for the last half of November," Mr. Tator said, "is due to a rise of approximately 10 cents per hundredweight in the value of Class 2 milk and to a further shrinkage of 3 per cent in the deliveries of milk by farmers.

"The strong cream market not only raised the Class 2 milk price but also the butterfat differential to 4.6 cents per hundredweight," he said, adding that 60.3 per cent of approximately 12,400,000 pounds of milk received from producers by handlers complying with the federal order was used as fluid milk.

Friends of 'P. R.' Voting System

By a Staff Photographer

Chandler W. Johnson
Cambridge, Mass.

John H. Humphreys
Lewisham, Eng.

Henry Parkman Jr.
Boston, Mass.

Audit at Revere Begun as Dever Plans New Step

Attorney General Paul A. Dever plans to ask the Massachusetts Legislature next month to oust Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere for permitting what Mr. Dever terms a "state of lawlessness" in his city, according to unofficial reports in the State House at Boston today.

At the same time, an audit of the entire city government of Revere was begun by employees of the State Department of Corporations and Taxation, which entered the multiple inquiry into charges of racketeering, gambling and corruption in the North Shore city for the first time.

Since the Mayor of Revere has refused both private and public requests of Mr. Dever to resign, the latter plans to present the entire case to the Legislature when it convenes next month, probably bringing out by testimony at public hearings the evidence he has been gathering privately in the last two weeks, according to the reports.

Can Examine Witnesses

At such hearings, the Mayor will have full opportunity, under the law, to defend himself by presenting witnesses of his own and cross-examining those of the State, it was said.

Legislative action is planned rather than court action, the reports added, because no evidence of the commission of a felony has been found. Under state law, however, the Mayor of Revere is responsible for enforcement of law in that city, and if the Attorney General can prove a "state of lawlessness" existed there, the Legislature is empowered to remove him.

The auditors who arrived at Revere this morning were in charge of Arthur Crowley, field man. They set up headquarters in the tax collector's office and said they would probably remain for three months.

They were sent to Revere for "the regular audit," Theodore N. Waddell, director of accounts in the Department of Taxation, said.

Chelsea Cafe Owner Fined

In Chelsea District Court, a brother of a Revere city councilman admitted this morning that liquor had been sold after hours in his cafe on Broadway, Revere, and was fined $500. A waitress admitted selling the liquor to an agent of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission and was fined $100.

The cafe proprietor was Dario del Grosso, 25, brother of Councillor Joseph del Grosso. Although he originally had pleaded not guilty, he changed his plea today after Timothy J. Mahoney, an inspector for the A. B. C., testified he and two aides had entered del Grosso's cafe, the Open Door, at 2:30 a. m. on Sunday, Nov. 21, and purchased liquor there. He testified a crowd of 200 persons was in the place drinking at that hour.

The waitress, who similarly changed her plea, was Mary Dilman of Boston. Both defendants then appealed their fines, and were released in $500 bail each.

Toy Rush Is Over In Keene for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Keene, N. H., Dec. 13

This year's Christmas is virtually over for the workers in the toy factories of this section and they are turning their attention toward new models for the 1938 season.

One Keene concern goes in extensively for motorized toy automobiles and this year's models even have radios and they really work. The explanation of the radio workings may be found in a Swiss music box in the cars. Now they are thinking up newer gadgets for 1938.

Wooden Shoes And Pulp Imports Lead Port Trade

Port of Boston Business

Shoe manufacturers of New England are protesting against importation of Czechoslovakian shoes. However, there was no visible protest seen in the importation of several hundreds of shoes from the Netherlands which arrived in Boston this past week. A duty of 33 1-3 per cent was paid on the shoes sent from the Netherlands.

About 100 cases of shoes with cemented soles, making up the bulk of shoes imported from Czechoslovakia, paid a duty of 20 per cent. But as shoes from the Netherlands were made of wood, competition was not quite so keen.

Woodpulp is pouring into Boston harbor in great quantities. During the past week 1000 bales were landed from Scandinavian countries. Woodpulp which goes into the making of paper is free of duty.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Dec. 11	Year ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,491,306	$2,967,898
Imports for Warehouse	245,302	722,347
Withdrawn from Warehouse for Consumption	253,721	639,897
Duties collected	263,236	631,473
Wool Imports (lbs.)	199,991	1,884,860
	Fiscal year July 1 to Dec. 11	Year ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	18,805,353	19,410,590
Duties collected	$11,296,771	$14,855,318

British Expert Tells How P. R. Works in Eire

A venerable Briton who has spent the last quarter of century working for that voting system which is the ideal of every civic reformer, namely, Proportional Representation, visited Boston today to give encouragement to the young men who presently are carrying the baton for this reform in the Bay State.

He was Mr. John H. Humphreys, credited with much of the effort which installed P. R. in the Irish Free State (now Eire)—where, incidentally, it has worked so well as to stand as a model for the rest of the world. It was only natural that Mr. Humphreys should be eager to tell how P. R. has kept voters happy even in that volatile island.

It was in Sligo in 1918 that P. R. was first tried, Mr. Humphreys said. During 18 years of continuous use in the Irish Free State, P. R. has contributed to good feelings in elections, he reported. It has given a clear verdict on public issues, and has kept the ablest leaders of all parties almost continuously in use, and has received general endorsement.

In Dublin and Cork, Mr. Humphreys reported, P. R. has recently been used in connection with the American city manager plan of government.

Mr. Humphreys said he first became interested in P. R. in 1900 when in his own home in Lewisham, England, one party got control of all the seats in the local council. The minority went entirely unrepresented and Mr. Humphreys said the injustice of the situation was so vividly impressed upon him that he resolved to prevent a recurrence if he possibly could. The theory of Proportional Representation was explained to him and in 1905 he became secretary of the Proportional Representation Society, a post he still occupies.

Mr. Humphreys was particularly interested to learn from his host, Chandler Johnson of Cambridge, that a bill making P. R. permissive in Massachusetts cities and towns was passed by the Legislature.

Henry Parkman Jr., who has been active in P. R. work in Massachusetts, explained that the Boston City Council was specifically omitted from the P. R. bill, but that an effort will be made this winter to have Boston included.

Big Plan Urged To Help Valley Of Merrimack

$20,000,000 Advised for New Water Supply and Anti-Pollution

Recreation Aid

Legislation for Scheme Offered by State Recess Group

A $20,000,000 to $34,000,000 program for development of new water supply and curbing of river pollution in the Merrimack River valley was proposed today in a report filed in the Senate Clerk's office by the special legislative recess commission appointed to study the district's problems.

Before the commission, during its studies, was projected a complete improvement program for the district to cost $60,000,000, including projects for complete elimination of river pollution, new water resources and extensive recreational facilities. However, the commission decided "in view of the region's problematical industrial future not only would it be difficult to justify the expenditure of such vast sums for improvement having only local benefits, but would be financially impossible."

The Program

The recommended program provides for:

1. Establishment of a joint water supply system for Lowell, Lawrence, Dracut and Methuen, with the possible inclusion of Haverhill, Groveland and West Newbury. The new water supply would be obtained either through the tapping of Salmon River in Dunstable and Mulpus Brook in Lunenburg and Shirley or through legislation allowing the Merrimack district to cut into the present Metropolitan water supply system at the Wachusett Reservoir. The cost would range from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. Under this part of the program extension of recreational facilities would result, for a new water supply would release to recreational use desirable lakes and ponds now being used for water supply.

2. Erection of works to lessen pollution in the Merrimack River. The cost would approximate $9,000,000. These works would reduce pollution to an unobjectionable minimum.

Signers of the Report

The 37,000-word report was signed by the five members—Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, State Commissioner of Public Health, and commission chairman; William J. Keefe, chief engineer of the State Department of Public Utilities; Richard K. Hale, Associate Commissioner of Public Works; Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, and Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board.

During its consideration of various subjects, the commission held out hope for some industrial improvement within the district, which has suffered major employment losses through the economic downhill trend of the shoe and textile industries, the chief employment sources in Merrimack Valley.

The commission report the trend of industry "is toward smaller and more diversified units, which, while offering more stabilized conditions, limits the opportunity for rapid growth. The major trend after the sobering influences of the depression would seem to be toward a gradual regaining of the losses."

Proposals to improve the river channel above Haverhill to provide navigation to the sea and to control floods which have caused considerable damage in the district in the past, were seen by the commission to conflict with each other.

Objections

"Navigation improvements above Haverhill would be too costly for serious consideration and would be greatly influenced by pending flood control measures," the commission reported. "Channel improvement for navigation above Haverhill necessitates locks and dams, resulting in pools which raise the normal levels for navigation purposes, while flood measures now contemplated are designed with the object of reducing stage levels due to peak flows. Hence, these navigation improvements would almost entirely vitiate the benefits of flood control reservoirs the storage capacity of which it has been estimated would reduce the flood peak at Haverhill by almost three feet."

Outlining the situation of the Merrimack Valley as a whole, the commission reported:

"The valley possesses many of the advantages necessary for industrial development, ample power, adequate supplies of industrial process water, good highway and rail facilities, excellent industrial sites and a large reservoir of skilled labor. No other area of the state is better equipped for industrial and commercial development.

"Despite all these advantages, industrial activity has experienced very substantial decreases in the last 10 to 15 years due to severe competition from other regions. Unless there is a definite reversal of this downward trend and a very substantial increase in activity, payrolls and employment it will be impossible for the local communities to afford the development of recreational facilities, new water supplies or remedial measures for the removal of pollution from the river. Likewise, it would be difficult under these conditions to justify the expenditure by the state of any substantial sums in view of the region's problematical future."

State Income Tax System Demanded by Maine Grange

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 13—The State Grange, Maine's largest and most influential organization, convening at Lewiston, last week, renewed its approval of a State income tax to broaden the tax base and relieve the burden of the property owner. The Grangers, who saw their income tax measure lose out by one vote in the Senate at the last regular legislative session, adopted unanimously a resolution instructing the executive committee to initiate an income tax law bill in referendum before the 1938 election.

"Less than 10 per cent of the people of the State of Maine pay a federal income tax, and probably no greater proportion would pay under a state income tax law," the report of the taxation committee declared. "Under such a tax, individuals, partnerships and corporations which make profits would contribute equitably toward the cost of operating our state government. And should this not be so? It is not so now."

The lengthy committee report has aroused comment particularly in regard to its manner of mentioning the sudden shift of legislative sentiment from the regular session attitude that $6,000,000 additional funds, largely from new taxes, was needed, to the special session conclusion, after defeat of the sales tax, that a revision of liquor taxation and departmental economies would provide sufficient funds, though less than the aforementioned figure.

"Aside from liquor taxes, a 109-day legislative session last winter stressed taxes and neglected economies: a four-day session in October proceeded to finance its program wholly with economies and no taxes," the report said. In calling for the state income tax, the Grange report added:

"If and when a state income tax is adopted and the collections therefrom thus applied, there could be a decrease of the present 7¼ mill state tax in the approximate proportion of 1½ mills reduction to each $1,000,000 thus collected.

"Some $2,500,000 so collected and applied could cut the state rate in half. Five million could be wiped out completely, and such an elimination

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Hurley Stand on Racing Tax Held Setback to Betting Foes

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Opponents of legalized gambling, striving for repeal of the betting law, received a distinct weekend setback when Gov. Charles F. Hurley told the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations that betting repeal would result in a $2,000,000 annual tax loss and necessitate new revenue.

While the Governor since has announced his federation speech should not be construed as favoring retention of legalized gambling, his words actually are considered beneficial to forces eager to halt the repeal drive now so swiftly developing. It is anticipated racing interests privately, if not publicly, will make considerable use of the revenue argument provided by the Governor himself.

Old-Age Pensions

The Governor's declaration came during a speech in which he pointed to increased cost of old-age assistance, the State share of which is financed by taxes on legalized gambling and on sales of liquor. Regarding legalized gambling the Governor said:

"The facts must be faced squarely. If the State racing law were repealed, the Commonwealth would lose thereby an annual revenue of over $2,000,000. If this occurs, from what source are we to procure this needed revenue?"

Yet Governor Hurley did not take into account the millions of dollars annually removed from the State through legalized gambling, money which ordinarily would have been distributed to the grocer, clothing merchant and other legitimate business sources.

$40,000,000 Loss Seen

Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, president of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, whose organization is prepared to carry the repeal issue to the people in November, 1938, has estimated that nearly $40,000,000 was removed from legitimate business sources of the State last year through gambling.

Furthermore, gambling opponents have declared that relief rolls have swelled considerably as the result of legalized gambling losses.

These two factors obviously far outweigh any revenue assistance le-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 6)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Leister. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Between the Devil," new musical, starring Jack Buchanan, Evelyn Laye and Adele Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"The Prisoner of Zenda," with Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:40. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:45. Also "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Informer," starring Victor McLaglen. 12, 3:19, 6:38, 9:57. Also "Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. 1:39, 4:58, 8:17.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Prisoner of Zenda," starring Ronald Colman. 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Man in Blue," with Robert Wilcox and Nan Grey. 2, 5, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Victoria the Great," featuring Anton Walbrook and Anna Neagle. 1, 4:40, 8:10. Also "The Perfect Specimen," with Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Hell Divers," featuring Clark Gable. 9 11:07 a. m., 3:19, 6:27, 9:49. Also "The Last Gentleman," with George Arliss. 10:47 a. m., 1:55, 5:17, 8:25.

Hub—
"Hands Across the Table," featuring Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 10:55, 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Also "Mary Burns, Fugitive," with Sylvia Sidney and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30, a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Boston—
"High Flyers," starring Lupe Velez, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Stage: Mary Dees, Monte Blue and the Danvills.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Ebb Tide," with Ray Milland and Frances Farmer. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Blossoms on Broadway," with Edward Arnold and Shirley Ross. Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station—
Paramount Pictorial. Musical with Jack Norton. Salici's Puppets, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 12, 3:25, 6:45, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:29.

State and Orpheum—
"Stand-In," starring Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. Orpheum: 10:16 a. m. Both theaters 1:40, 5:15, 8:45. Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Robert Young and Lionel Barrymore. Orpheum: 11:45 a. m. Both theaters, 3:20, 6:50, 10:20.

Metropolitan—
"Submarine D-1," featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and George Brent. 11 a. m., 1:47, 4:34, 7:21, 10:08. Stage: Bunny Berigan and his orchestra.

Exeter—

"Big City," starring Luise Rainer and Spencer Tracy. 3:30, 6:25, 9:15. Also "Danger—Love at Work," with Ann Sothern and Jack Haley. 2, 4:50, 7:45.

University—
"The Perfect Specimen," featuring Joan Blondell and Errol Flynn. 3, 8:10, 9:30. Also "Alcatraz Island," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

WPA Concert—
Massachusetts State Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff. Jacques Abram, concert pianist. Jordan Hall. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

Copley Plaza—
Second annual concert of the Music Lovers' Club. 10:45 a. m.

Boston Conservatory of Music—
Recital by Irene Taylor, soprano; Emil Linn, tenor; James Marr, baritone. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston String Quartet, consisting of Harrison Keller, first violin; Paul Fedorovsky, second violin; George Fourel, viola, and Alfred Zighera, violoncello. 8:30.

New England Conservatory of Music—
Song Recital by Hildegard James. Florence Wild, accompanist. George W. Brown Hall. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Fifty-third Faculty Concert. Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant, cellist; Frederic Tillotson, pianist; George Faulkner, accompanist. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College. 8:15.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Mediaeval Art by Miss Maginnis. 11.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Noah's Ark Club and the Junior Stamp Club. 99 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

Mr. Hofmann's Jubilee

The Arts in Boston

It is no secret by now that Josef Hofmann has been playing the piano in public for 50 years. Yesterday afternoon he reached Boston on the tour that commemorates the anniversary. A band of enthusiasts which did not fill Symphony Hall heard him in a program which included Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata; six movements from Schumann's "Kreisleriana"; the Polonaise in E flat minor, Nocturne op. 9 no. 3, B flat minor Mazurka and F minor Ballade of Chopin, and miscellany by Stojowski, Schubert-Godowsky, Scriabin and the pianist himself.

Mr. Hofmann's position in the front rank of pianists is firmly established. It is unnecessary to enumerate his virtues as an artist. Yesterday he was in a pensive mood, as if reflecting that 50 years is a long time to be playing the piano. He did not choose to startle us with his technical prowess. The technique was evident, of course, but the player seemed to be concerned more with nostalgic qualities. Even the "Waldstein" Sonata, one of the most sunny of Beethoven's compositions, was treated in a subdued manner. The brio of the first movement was restrained and the joyousness of the final rondo was gentle. The performance was beautifully proportioned, with full value given to the second theme of the opening movement in relation to its embellishments, and with a carefully designed crescendo from the slow introduction through the Allegretto, to the brilliant coda.

The Schumann lent itself to the pianist's mood, coming to a gently romantic utterance. The Chopin maintained the prevailing quietude, running mostly to minor keys and marked by a moonlit poetic quality. Mr. Hofmann ranks high as a Chopin player. His interpretations are highly individual. Some of his peculiarities of rhythm and phrasing may not appeal to everybody as expressive of the greatest beauty to be found in his compatriot's works, but his views must be regarded as authoritative.

Musical values were the preoccupation of the pianist yesterday. There was no display. The anniversary was celebrated not festively but in a solemn vein. The audience testified unmistakably to its happiness in assisting at this historic occasion.

L. A. S.

Jacques Cartier
As Louis XIV in the Dance Monologue, "The Grand Monarch," Which He Will Present in John Hancock Hall Tonight

Grace Horne Galleries

On view at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, are pen drawings by Allan Rohan Crite illustrating Negro spirituals.

Mr. Crite has tried to convey pictorially the feeling which is communicated in the music. Two spirituals, "Go Down Moses" and "Steal Away to Jesus," are depicted. In both groups there is a chief character in the foreground and a sort of chorus in the background. The gestures and facial expressions are dramatic and majestic.

Mr. Crite handles the black-and-white medium with a feeling of responsibility to beauty of surface. Often there is a luminous, jewel-like texture which makes his pen-and-ink seem metallic in character. He does not slur over details, for he seems to delight in giving full character to them, no matter how small. The details, clearly conveyed, may sometimes seem somewhat naïve. But that is in keeping with the literal imagery of the spirituals themselves.

Susan Moore Sisson is showing some water color portrayals of flowers. Sprays and sprigs of blossoms and berries are painted with a painstaking brush. Mrs. Sisson depicts them with a delight in their shapes and colors and attitudes. Her manner is modest, gentle and appealing. She recaptures that which so many flower painters have lost in pursuit of half-understood modern methods, a fine appreciation of craftsmanship.

Elsewhere at the Grace Horne Galleries is to be seen a miscellaneous display which includes a variety of pictures by contemporaries sponsored by this gallery.

Number 10 Gallery

On view at the Number 10 Gallery on Newbury Street have been some oils by Frank Anthony Goodline. Modest in size, Mr. Goodline's pictures portray scenes of Rockport, Concord, Lexington. He paints street scenes and views of the countryside with a feeling for the special quality of light and color. All his paysage is done with a desire for quiet harmonies. His still-life is lighter in mood, more decorative in effect.

D. A.

Co-operation Held Vital Element In Peace Promotion

"China, Ethiopia and Spain are continuing proof that there cannot be peace, whether war be declared or not, without international organization," Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Lobby of Washington, D. C., told a meeting of the Boston Congregational Ministerial Association at Pilgrim Hall today.

Mr. Marsh, who this summer attended international peace meetings in London, Copenhagen and Paris, said:

"The National Peace Conference in its campaign for world economic co-operation is stressing the need for such co-operation 'to make it possible for all nations to improve the standard of living of their peoples, by having secure access to the good things of life.'

"America, with our vast areas of fertile lands, which land speculators have not completely ruined, our enormous natural resources, and our great technical resources, has a responsibility it cannot safely ignore, to take the lead in international co-operation.

"This involves access to raw materials at low prices, access to markets and a change in migration policies, away from self-contained nationalism, which is slow suicide.

"It involves a reversal of the basic economic policies of the New Deal with its lunacy of subsidized scarcity, and its validation of scores of billions of water stock and speculative land prices.

"The world could, and at fair prices probably would, consume half as much more grain as it does, three times as much sugar, three-and-a-half times as much cotton, twice as much wool, and several times as much petroleum as now—were prices fair and exchange free.

"New Deal policies create poverty here and block the sincere efforts of Secretary Hull to promote peace.

"Until America ends speculation in land and other natural resources, prosperity will continue to be a mirage and war a menace.

"No nation and no national of any nation has a right to hold up its own citizens or those of any other nation for profits from land and other natural resources."

Norfolk Prison's Debaters Defeated by Harvard Trio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Mass., Dec. 13—Two Rev. T. J. Menadue of Franklin, "liters" and one "long-termer" of the Norfolk Prison Colony here lost their first debate with a team from Harvard University by the narrow margin of 416 t. 396 last evening.

The debate was the occasion for no little humor as 800 inmates of the colony and a few especially invited guests gathered to hear the prison team argue affirmatively the question: "Resolved: That the National Labor Relations Board should be empowered to enforce arbitration of all industrial disputes." Both teams met with an unbroken season of victories behind them. The Norfolk debaters had already defeated Brown University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"We don't need the National Labor Board to arbitrate labor differences," argued a Harvard man at one point.

Rebuttal

"Listen," rebutted a Norfolk opponent, "you want a decision in this debate. That's why we've got judges. What's the difference between settling a debate and a labor problem?"

Only one man on the colony team had been graduated from a high school. Another said he had "slipped through" the sixth grade. But two of the trio had each received diplomas from eight correspondence courses.

"You fellows look forward to the opposition between Harvard and Yale," said the prisoner-chairman of the debate, turning to the visiting Cantabs. "Here, we look forward to the opposition between Harvard and jail."

"And it looks like a bad year for both Yale and jail," observed Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, in announcing the outcome.

Not Downhearted

But colony partisans were not the downhearted by the slim 20 points which spelled defeat.

"Next time, we'll take them," promised one of the Norfolk debaters. "We'll just have to polish up our arguments a little—thinks we've got a long time to do it."

Judges for the debate were the

Kroll Paintings On Exhibition At Worcester Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 13—Twenty years of painting by Leon Kroll may be studied in the exhibition, lasting through Dec. 19, at the Worcester Art Museum. More than 40 canvases are included as well as drawings, among which are sketches for the two recently completed murals in the Attorney General's office, Department of Justice Building at Washington.

Mr. Kroll's career began about 1906, with his first painting exhibited at the National Academy of Design, where he had made a brilliant record as a student. Later George Bellows became interested in him; and in 1916, Mr. Kroll painted the canvas of the Bellows family, entitled "In the Country," which has been lent to the exhibition by the Detroit Institute of Arts. Last year he won the first prize of the Carnegie International Exhibition. His work is to be found in a number of museums and public collections.

The Worcester Museum is holding a special exhibition of incunabula and other examples of early printing lent by the estate of Dr. Charles E. Nichols and by the directors of the Free Public Library of Worcester. Supplementing the loans are illuminated manuscripts and German wood block prints from the Museum's own collections. An exhibit of photographs traces the architectural development of Worcester, from early in the eighteenth century to the present day. Another exhibit of 134 mounted prints represents prize photographs taken by newspaper cameramen the past year.

Hurley's Stand Seen as Setback To Race Bet Foes

(Continued From Page 9)

galized gambling may lend to the State itself in budget balancing.

Regardless of their merit, however, anti-gambling campaigners are warned such points as these must be driven home repeatedly to counteract the pro-gambling argument presented by the Governor whether he meant his statement to indicate an anti-repeal stand or not.

Meanwhile, indications are strong that racing interests are disturbed over efforts to repeal horse and dog race betting. Suffolk Downs has bought advertising space to counteract arguments presented by Dr. Hadley last week over the radio.

Single-Barreled Plea

Along the same line, dog race interests are conducting a legal battle in an attempt to destroy the "single-barreled" petition filed by the New England Anti-Gambling Association for the repeal of dog racing alone. Dog race operators are apprehensive that if dog racing is considered alone by the Legislature or the voters, it may be eliminated. Mindful that dog race gambling was legalized along with horse racing in 1934, they are making every effort to prevent separation of the two issues if a vote is taken, hoping horse racing once more will pull dog racing along.

Another incident in the drive to repeal horse and dog racing which is attracting considerable interest is the court battle of the Anti-Betting League to have nullified the initiative petition of the New England Anti-Gambling Association for repeal of horse and dog race gambling on the ground the New England group's repeal petition was filed after that of the Anti-Betting League.

Fight to People

Members of the Attorney General's staff argued before the court the second petition should be retained, pointing out the possibility that the first petitioners might not carry the fight to the people if the Legislature rejects the repeal proposal. The filing of an additional 5000 signatures would place the issue on the November, 1938, ballot, if the Legislature failed to accede to the demand of the petitioners.

A year ago a group which had filed a repeal petition on horse and dog racing failed to carry the drive to the referendum stage, thus giving rise to the suspicion that racing interests backed the petition under a plan to abandon any plea to the people in November, 1936, the strategy being to block any sincere efforts for repeal.

With this case in mind, those backing repeal attempts are watching closely the present court case.

Edgar M. Mills

The Week in Maine

(Continued From Page 9)

of the 7½ mill state tax could mean an average of about 15 per cent reduction in the local tax rate."

Civil Service Pressed

Charges by Prof. Orren C. Hormell of Bowdoin College that political patronage governs the selection of employees for state liquor stores and the old-age pension system of Maine met denial, immediately they were issued, by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows. The charges and subsequent denial, however, served the purpose of getting before Maine citizens once again the issue of civil service reform and the State personnel board law, passed at the last regular legislative session, application of which awaits approval of its rules and regulations by the Governor and Council. Professor Hormell was instrumental in the drafting of the new personnel law, believed by its sponsors to be the start of an efficient merit system in Maine, unless devitalizing amendments to it are passed.

Professor Hormell said that for 10 years the chief requisite for a government job in Maine has been political pull and knowing the right politician. He expressed a belief, however, that under the new personnel law applicants for government jobs in Maine would be dealt with on a basis of qualifications far removed from political pull.

"The year 1937 should go down in Maine history as the date of the definite break of the spoils system and the beginning of a courageous attempt to increase efficiency in state administration. The personnel board law effected by the last Legislature provided only the main outlines of a merit system. To become legal, its rules and regulations must be approved by the Governor and Council. Then we will have a system designed to draw to public service loyal and efficient public servants," he said in a Portland address.

Professor Hormell pointed out that capable young men must be shown that careers of public service are honorable careers, to be pursued with opportunity for earned advancement on basis of service and ability. "Their personnel system will, if whole-heartedly carried out, go far toward establishment for the State of efficiency in administration, and for State employees a real career service," he said.

Governor Barrows took exceptions to Professor Hormell's hinting that Liquor Commission and Old-Age Pension Administration employees hired by his administration were selected on a political basis. Any changes he made were in the interests of economy and efficiency, he said, claiming also to have made no additions to the old-age pension staff.

Office Changes

The politically minded were interested in the statement of Senator Roy L. Fernald (R) that important positions in the state administration soon will be vacated. Senator Fernald did not amplify this statement, and said that its truth soon would be seen.

Paying the Strike Bill

Echoes of the Auburn shoe strike were heard this week, when Governor Barrows presented harassed Androscoggin County Commissioners with a bill for $50,100 for the services of National Guardsmen in Auburn during the strike.

The bill represents half the budget for Androscoggin county and cannot be met from taxation in 1938, since the rate has been fixed until 1939 by the Legislature.

City officials claim no liability for the bill. County officials do not see fit to charge it among all towns and cities in the county, as only Auburn derived benefit. Both county and city officials are agreed that the state should pay, and they point to precedent to bolster their argument. The state paid for the militia in 1934 for a Lewiston textile strike, and in 1933 for service at conflagrations in Auburn and Eastport.

WPA Issues Book On the Armenians

The Armenian migration from persecution under the Turkish regime and their assimilation with a background of a centuries old civilization in Haiasdan into the new environment of Boston and its vicinity, is told in the story "The Armenians in Massachusetts," just released by the Federal Writers Project of the state under the sponsorship of the Armenian Historical Society of Boston.

The booklet in its 148 pages traces how the Armenians, contributed to the economic and social development of the community, and in spite of disadvantages many of them became outstanding along certain lines, especially in the oriental rug industry.

The Armenians of the American born generation, the booklet states, "sensitive to an environment superior to that of their origin, are rapidly merging into the American pattern." It is believed that the racial group will be completely absorbed within 50 years, so that the present survey is timely for preserving a record of the vanishing original generation.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Exhibition of lithographs. Also recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:40; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 3; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Selected drawings by Old Masters. Through Jan. 31. Woodcuts from Six Centuries. Through Dec. 15.

Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Oil paintings by Flaville G. Kyle. Dec. 13 through Dec. 24.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special Christmas exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Nativity set from Italy.

Bell & Fletcher—Paintings and drawings by Norman Rockwell.

Helman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Collections.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of foreign-born artists' work.

Boston City Club—Prize photographs, courtesy of American Photographic Pub. Co. Through Dec. 2. Portraits by Elizabeth Taylor Watson. Through Dec. 17.

Boston Athenaeum—Color plates; also the History of Design in Textiles.

Federal Art Gallery—WPA paintings by Yvonne Twining, Waldo Kaufer, Albert Gold, Francis Colburn. Dec. 14-Jan. 8.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of Children's Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through Dec. 24.

Germanic Museum—Georg Jensen, Danish silver.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of stained glass, courtesy of Wilbur H. Burnham. Through Dec. 21.

Boston Architectural Club—Exhibition of architectural drawings by Magismio and Walsh; Perry Shaw and Hepburn.

Rand Galleries—Paintings of Mexico and New England by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 14.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by members. Through Dec. 24.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Exhibition of color block prints by Glenn Wheele and Treva Wheele. Through Dec. 18.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of oil colors by Frank Anthony Goodline.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of Drawings of Negro Spirituals by Allan Rohan Crite. Also Flower Drawings by Susan Moore Sisson. Through Dec. 24.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Paintings by artists under the Federal Art Project of the Massachusetts WPA. Through Jan. 16.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 14

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; Bradley Kincaid	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Quartet: "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	News Views	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	"What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Music	Musical Timetable
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Charm Mirror	Christian Science service
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, nov. news
9:30	"Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Popular songs; piano
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Drama and music	Widow Jones: sketch	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organist	Flashes of Truth
10:30	Emily Post	Melody Time	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Piano duo	Home Forum	"Today's Children"	Organ, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Good Morning"	"Songs by Jacqueline"
11:15	Magazine of Air	"Road of Life"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Home Economist	Rhythm Orchestra	Marblehead program
11:45	Aunt Jennie: stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Commentator	Commentator
12:00	"Street Scene"	News; Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"The Goldbergs"	Agriculture series	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour	Sidewalk Interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	Marimba melodies	N. E. Conservatory	Talk and music
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Educational Concert	Marjorie Mills	N. E. Conservatory	Vocal duo
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Educational concert	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15	"Three Notes"	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	Songs; orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:30	School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Portraits in Oil"
2:45	School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	Food commentator	Stage Door Memories	"Portraits in Oil"
3:00	News Service	U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Concert Trio	Organ recital
3:15	Col. Jack Major	U. S. Marine Band	'Ma Perkins": sketch	Songs; piano recital	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45	Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"The O'Neills": sketch	Garden Club	Sport reports
4:00	Between Bookends	Club Matinee: music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Rhode Islanders' Orch	Music for You
4:15	Tribute program	Stocks; "As I See It"	"The Guiding Light"	Rhode Islanders' Orch.	Music for You
4:30	Story of Industry	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport reports	Harmony team
4:45	Story of Industry	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember: news	Network interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Musical Appetizers	orch.; sports	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; vocalist; talks	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
7:00	Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15	"Screen Scoops"	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	Dramatizations
7:30	Helen Menken in	Glen Darwin, songs	News; orchestra	"Children's Hour"	"Sweet Music"
7:45	"Second Husband"	Vic Arden's Orchestra	News; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Rus Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Wordcaster
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Studio speaker
8:30	Al Jolson; Zasu	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Royal Blue Strings
8:45	Pitts; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Hartford Symphony	Commentator
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang;	Whittall Stradivarius	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Orchestra, Josef Littau,	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy, soloist, or.	Chamber concert	terviews	conductor	Variety Hour
9:30	Jack Oakie's Col-	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	Hartford Symph. Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	lege; c'mdy; music	NBC Night Club	Cary Grant Charles	Third period, Brahms	Variety Hour
10:00	Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Toronto hockey game	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15	Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30	Network speaker	Orchestra; trio	"Hollywood Gossip"	Network speakers	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
10:45	"Night Music"	Orchestra; trio	"Night Serenade"	Network speakers	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:15	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Perley Stevens' Orch.
11:30	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

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PROVIDENCE

Here and There in in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just in case you plan on going up to the third floor in the Annex at Jordan Marsh's . . . may we suggest that you eat a hearty meal before doing so? Otherwise you'll be positively starved as you wander around and look at all the doings up there. It seems that just about every other girl there is in the process of cooking . . . right out in the open!

They're demonstrating various items that you'll want in your kitchen. For instance, one girl was making fudge in Club Aluminum, another was glorifying cabbage with a shredder, a can of somebody's date and nut pudding was being steamed; there were some potatoes that had just popped out of one of those Dutch Ovens, and another girl was squeezing cookies out onto a cookie tin, ready for baking.

Just by way of getting your family to eat the limited vegetables (well, after three meals a day, 365 days every year, any housekeeper will tell you they seem limited in number!) you have to offer, we suggest the acquisition of one of Vaughan's Improved Pea Huller and Bean Slicers. Which allows you to serve vegetables in a more attractive form, or shape. First of all, however, it shells a pound of peas in about two minutes, and it slices a pound of string beans in those long thin slices in just about the same time. And incidentally, beans sliced this particular way are bound to cook in anywhere from eight to 10 minutes. You see there are various gadgets that you slip onto the one base . . . hence the different results for the different vegetables. You can shoestring potatoes with no trouble at all, and the same with carrots. Or, you can even use it for slicing orange peel for marmalade. So think of the time you'll save. And it sells for less than $2.

If you've ever looked in swank tea shop windows and yearned for a tea party that features the tiny, attractively shaped and ornamented and colored cookies they usually have, you'll probably be interested to know that you can make little cookies just like them . . . with the aid of the Ateco Magic 4-in-1 cookie set, which has eight design plates for making distinctive fancy cookies, and decorating cakes. And by the way, we found out that all you have to do to make fancy Christmas cookies is add a little wreath-green coloring, and a couple little red candies. Shape the cookies like little Christmas trees, holly leaves, or wreaths. They're easy to use . . . and cost but a dollar. And they make good gifts.

♆ ♆ ♆

Silk Mufflers With Monograms

To be certain that the man of your choice turns up wearing one of those good looking white silk evening mufflers that women like so well . . . why not give him one with his own special monogram, from R. H. Stearns. Some of them have little stripes and fancy borders, and the monogram is even more outstanding with its thin black outline. It takes a week to have them made up. So, as Fred Allen says, "Hurry, hurry, hurry!" Oh, yes, the monograms cost $2.50, and you can get a scarf for anywhere from $2 to $8.50.

♆ ♆ ♆

Every Hairbrush Contains a Shave

We'll just bet that the young man in your family who has just had his first shave would be more than flattered to receive one of Filene's zipper hairbrushes, from the gift shop in the men's store, for $6.50. Because the brush unzips all around the top, which brings forth a whole outfit for perfect grooming. Compact no end . . . for it's equipped with a razor, shaving cream, a toothbrush and a comb. In either black or brown leather. And it's one way of making him keep everything in as little space as possible!

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.

We specialize in all winter cruises

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Grand Display of Dolls

Dolly Wonderland

Arcade, Providence

Stylish Girl Dolls; Dy Dee and Betsy Wetsy Dolls; Soft Cuddly Baby Dolls; Mother Goose and Dolls of Many Nations; Doll Clothes; Wigs and Toys That Teach; Fur and Washable Animals

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Gift Suggestions from Peirce's

Women's Hosiery,	69c to $1.95
Women's Slippers,	$1.95 to $5.50
Handbags	$1.95 to $7.50
Men's Hosiery	39c to $1.00
Men's Neckties	$1.00 to $2.50

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YOUNGSTERS LOVE THE DOLL HOUSE

Distinctive Dolls—cuddly dolls, baby dolls, famous character dolls of all nations, 59c to $15.

Pull-Toys for Babies—Mickey Mouse, 50c; Gabby Goose, 89c.

Amusing Animals—Tippie, the comic-strip dog, $3.98; Scottie, 50c; elephants, monkeys, bears.

Grocery Store, 1.49; Rol-A-Dor — dolly's own cedar closet, $1.

FIFTH FLOOR

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PROVIDENCE

Purchasers

of goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor will confer a favor by informing advertisers that the patronage is in response to their advertising in the Monitor.

Keys for Police Rouse Club Men In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 13—Backtracking slightly on a recently announced "two keys to every club" regulation which brought protests from almost every club in New Hampshire, the State Liquor Commission here today said that enforce- of the ruling would be formally deferred until Jan. 15.

Postponement of the enforcement date, originally set for Dec. 15, followed a demand by the Inter-Club Association of New Hampshire to the commission chairman, William A. Jackson.

The commission has ruled that every club in the State must surrender two keys to the commission, one for the use of liquor inspectors and the other for the police of chief under whose jurisdiction the club falls.

Althugh more than half of the State's 52 clubs are in Manchester, the clamor arising from this regulation has reverberated in every county. The Inter-Club Association spoke for 22 organizations in making its protest to the commission.

Appeal Sent to Governor

A telegram asking Gov. Francis P. Murphy, vacationing at Hot Springs, Ark., to "do something about this unjustifiable violation of constitutional rights" was immeditely dispatched by a Manchester club, while various other groups considered arbitrary disregard of the rule.

The commission's action followed 24 hours of editorial attack in state newspapers and comments which ranged from club members' murmurings to characterization of the act as "dictatorial" by a state legislator.

Legal opinion here and in Manchester differed sharply on the constitutionality of the regulation. Members of the commission declared it "entirely legal" and pointed out that one commissioner, F. Clyde Keefe, of Dover, is an attorney.

Legal Opinion Divided

Outside legal commentators were sharply divided on the question. To some lawyers it was an "undoubted invasion of private rights." Others concurred with the commission, saying: "The privilege of selling liquor carries with it the obligation to operate according to the best lights of the regulatory body—there is no constitutional question involved."

Governor Murphy promised "personal attention" to the matter today by telephone from Arkansas, while the possibility of a test case being brought to test the validity of the regulation was under wide discussion in clubrooms both here and in Manchester.

Possibility that abuses of privilege by clubs had brought about the ruling was denied by the commission. Chairman Jackson's statement said simply:

"The commission feels that its agents and the police officials of the municipalities should have at all times an opportunity of free access to premises occupied by licenses and permittees."

Streamlined 1938 Model Morgans

By a Staff Photographer

Morgan Farm in Weybridge, Vt., Where Government Raises Morgan Horses

Top—Morgan Horses in the Stable Yard. Center—A Morgan, and Stallion at Moment to Justin Morgan, for Whom the Breed is Named. Lower Left—A Perfect Morgan Specimen. Lower Right—One of the Barns, and Hayed Where Cattle Is Located

Shift in Tactics Marks Vermont Blue Law Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Dec. 13—No arrests were made on the second Sunday of State's Attorney Ernest F. Berry's crusade to repeal Vermont's 167-year-old Sunday "blue law," because Mr. Berry has changed the strategy of his campaign.

Instead of arresting additional newsboys, gasoline station proprietors and truck drivers, Mr. Berry announced he will bring to trial those he previously arrested.

Problem Up to Jury

"I'm willing to put the fate of the antiquated statute (prohibiting any work on Sunday, except for charity or necessity) in the hands of a jury," said the Windham county prosecutor. "Convictions will result in continued enforcement. Acquittals will result in my recommending that the Legislature wipe the law off the books as unenforcible."

He said 40 test cases would be presented in court this week. The first defendant will be charged with selling newspapers on Sunday, Dec. 5. Others will be prosecuted for selling gasoline and driving trucks.

Changes Tactics

On Saturday night, Mr. Berry had stated: "A law is a law. It's on the books for enforcement. The only way we can get it off the books is to make it ridiculous. That's what we're trying to do." He ordered a small army of aides to take names of those violating the statute in the county's 23 towns for the second successive Sunday.

Yesterday, however, he countermanded these orders and called off enforcement plans. A possible reason for the change was that Raymond A. Kiniry, theater manager, whose Sunday movies started the campaign, called off yesterday's scheduled performance, despite his victory in the courts last week. Tried for "blue law" violation, Mr. Kiniry was acquitted when he testified his shows were for charity.

Unrepealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 13—Liquor raids of prohibition days were reenacted here on Sunday when police raided an establishment on Tremont Street, seized nearly 300 gallons of illicit alcohol and various beverages and ordered 100 customers to flee.

The officers arrested only James V. Camuso, whom they charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance and illegal possession of liquor. They confiscated 200 gallons of wine, 115 gallons of alcohol, 12 quarts of beer and 2½ gallons which they termed "moonshine."

Check in Yards, Open Purses: Sea Haven Wants Turkey Fund

Log of Old Bosham's Post

"Lay aft the watch to the braces. Weather fore and main braces." And with that phraseology of square rigger days, Capt. Stanton H. King, skipper of the Sailors' Haven, sounds his appeal for funds for the Haven's annual dinner for seamen who are in port on Christmas, pointing out that his bit of vernacular of the sea means to check in the yards, for it is now a fair wind.

Skipper King has been superintendent of the Haven for 45 years, and Dec. 25 will mark his forty-fifth consecutive Christmas dinner there.

* * *

Seven Seas?

There's a mariner who has sailed the seven seas but wants to know where they are.

Capt. Oscar C. Nickerson of Chatham offers a genuine Cape Cod quahog pie for the successful naming of the seas. But he feels confident that he will be the only one to taste the delicious crusted pie—not because he can name the seven seas—but "because there are 10 or 12 seas, not counting the oceans."

Maritime authorities hereabouts say that the term has long been used to denote all the leading navigable waters of the world. Kipling used it in verse and prose. Some say it means: North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and North Sea. Others say it is a term originating with the Ancients and referring to the Mediterranean, Ligurian, Tyrrhenian, Adriatic, Ionian, Aegean and Marmora seas. But all agree on one factor—it has long since outgrown any ancient meaning and has come to mean the greater oceans and seas of the world.

* * *

One-Ship Gain

Vessels from all the world come to Boston regularly, and the United States Army Engineers state that 4819 arrivals at Boston from domestic ports were recorded in the first 11 months of this year, against 4818 a year ago. Vessels from foreign ports arriving here in the same period totaled 1787 compared with 1763 for the same time the previous year.

* * *

Rich Fish Haul

Skippers of trawlers out of Boston consider a trip more or less normal when they stock $4000 for the sale of their catch. But eyes opened last week when the new West Point, supertrawler of the General Seafoods Corporation, completed her second trip and received $10,700, one of the largest sums credited to a trawler in recent years. And the West Point, like the Yale, a sister ship, went to St. Pierre bank to fish, nearly 1000 miles away. The West Point brought in 86,000 pounds of haddock which fetched a good price on account of recent scarcity. Also on board were about that much more codfish. Each man in the crew received about $287, as his share.

Leon Stone

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Providence Plans New Park Meters; Protests Gaining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 13—The Providence Bureau of Police and Fire intends to install 1000 more park-o-meters in the business district, but it is apparent that it will not be able to do so as easily as with the first allotment of 243 meters about eight months ago.

The board's action in ordering the additional "pay as you park" machines is condemned by Sam W. Burchiel of the Automobile Club of America, who said that his organization would fight the installation with all its resources. He urged a public referendum on the matter before any additional meters were installed.

With the installation of the additional meters there will be few streets in the business district where a motorist may place his machine without inserting a nickle in the slot. Up to the present the machines have been installed mostly on the three main business arteries.

Paid for Quickly

In less than five months after the first meters were installed they had been paid for, the basis being 85 per cent to the company and 15 per cent to the city. The machines cost $56.50 each. The new arrangement provides for 75-25 per cent basis until the machines are paid for and the cost will be $2 less, it was explained by Chairman Thomas H. Roberts of the bureau.

He further said that in view of the fact the Supreme Court was considering the legality of the installation of the previous meters, a clause was inserted in the contract to provide that the company remove them from the streets and place the curblines in the condition they were found before the iron bases were placed, if the action was found illegal.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the success of the meters. Merchants have voiced their approval of the plan because it allows street space for more shoppers. The Automobile Club members are reported to have been continually complaining against the plan, and some lawyers have deliberately parked their machines in front of the meters in order to obtain a test. Failure to insert a nickle in the park-o-meter or parking after the "flag goes up" results in an appearance in police court, where a fine of $2 is imposed.

May Add Policemen

Chairman Roberts points out that with the installation of more machines it will probably be necessary to add more policemen to the force to collect the coins and watch for parking law violators.

Under the present system, a motorcycle patrolman rides to each meter and places the coins in a strong box on the rear of the bike. "Checkers" parade the streets and watch for "flags."

Mr. Burchiel's statement said in part:

"In fairness to the motorists of Providence, a city-wide referendum should be taken to determine their attitude on these meters, as the motorists are the one who foot the bills. Almost without exception, every time these devices have been subjected to the acid test of public approval they have been summarily rejected.

"Parking meters have been considered and turned down by scores; they have been tried and found wanting in a number of others; they have become the cause of a march of protest on the part of motorists."

In Rhode Island, Pawtucket has made it clear that it will not tolerate the meters, and in Westerly similar devices were taken out after a short stay.

Autos Help Restore Horse To Old-Time Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEYBRIDGE, Vt.—A few years ago it was thought that the automobile would displace the horse. Today it is one of the causes of its returning popularity. Even the depression, strange as it may seem, did its share in helping to restore the popularity of the filly and gelding, especially the saddle horse.

With an ever increasing number of cars on the already congested highways, a tour through the country, drivers complain, is now little more than a traffic problem. It is this highway congestion that has chased many an auto enthusiast to the bridle paths. And these bridle paths are where the depression figures in the picture.

During the many lean years of depression CCC workers assigned to the task of beautifying, protecting and preserving national parks, forests and reservations spent much of their time constructing thousands of miles of bridle paths and hiker's trails which have done much to attract autoists to a canter in the invigorating air and scenic beauty of the woods.

A constantly increasing number of riding enthusiasts has made it necessary for a corresponding growth in the number of riding schools, livery stables and riding camps and an increase in the number of their mounts. The demand for more and better saddle horses calls attention to Weybridge, Vt., where the United States Government in 1907 established the Morgan Horse Farm for the purpose of conserving, improving and perpetuating the Morgan breed. About 60 head of pure bred Morgan horses are maintained on this farm at the present time by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

How Farm Originated

Existence of this farm was made possible mainly through the generosity of the late Col. Joseph Battell of Middlebury. The Colonel had witnessed the gradual dilution and scattering of the valuable Morgan breed and noticed that no serious thought was given it. To get some co-operative action started, to preserve and perpetuate the breed, the Colonel gave his 500-acre farm together with valuable horses to the United States Department of Agriculture.

About five years later, 500 acres adjoining the original tract were purchased so that the Department of Agriculture and the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station now have approximately 1000 acres affording a permanent home for raising Morgan horses. Almost 400 acres of the farm are tillable or improved pasture, producing an abundance of high quality pasturage, legume hay, and sufficient straw for bedding.

While the horse work is being carried on at the farm with the original objective always in view, the demand for saddle horses has necessitated the broadening of the project to include the definite objective of producing a type of Morgan horse to meet the present-day requirements.

New Center on Saddle Horses

The farm now, therefore, is striving to develop a three-gaited saddle type of horse that retains the excellent qualities of feet, legs, general soundness, intelligence, beauty and endurance for which the early Morgan was noted. At the same time, the breeders are attempting to show improvement in such points as the length of the neck, slope of the shoulder and pastern.

For more than 100 years Americans all over the country have been proud to claim the Morgan strain in their horses. Morgans were noted for their ability to do farm work, they walked faster than draft horses, generally trotted with empty wagons, could stand the heat well and required smaller quantities of food. The Morgan was a good carriage horse and also built up an excellent reputation as a cow horse with cattlemen of the South and West.

The Morgan of today is a beautiful saddle horse, light in weight with smoothly turned body, short back and sloping pasterns, everything necessary for a good saddle horse. The smooth body gives a well-kept appearance, the short back strength, and the short pasterns contribute to an easy riding gait.

It is claimed by many that no other horse has the versatility of the Morgan which is attributed to its unusual intelligence and temperament. So popular are the Morgans that during the past 20 years they have been sent in large numbers to Japan, Brazil, Peru, West Indies, Central America, Mexico and American foreign possessions.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Queen Mary	Dec. 15	Plymouth	Dec. 20	Dec. 14	8:00 pm	Dec. 15	11:00 am
*Hansa	Dec. 14	Hamburg	Dec. 23	Dec. 14	1:00 pm	Dec. 14	8:00 pm
*Washington	Dec. 14	Plymouth	Dec. 21	Dec. 14	1:00 pm	Dec. 14	8:00 pm
‡Queen Mary	Dec. 15	Plymouth	Dec. 20	Dec. 14	8:00 pm	Dec. 15	11:00 am
§Conte di Savoia	Dec. 15	Gibraltar	Dec. 21	Dec. 14	8:00 pm	Dec. 15	9:00 am
Europa	Dec. 15	Cherbourg	Dec. 21	Dec. 15	1:00 pm	Dec. 15	8:00 pm
†Amer. Farmer	Dec. 17	Plymouth	Dec. 26	Dec. 16	8:00 pm	Dec. 17	12 noon
†Amer. Importer	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Dec. 27	Dec. 17	8:00 pm	Dec. 18	8:00 am
‖Laconia (Boc.)	Dec. 18	Cobh	Dec. 27	Dec. 18	7:00 pm	Dec. 18	7:30 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 22	Dec. 17	4:00 pm	Dec. 17	7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Garfield	San Francisco	Dec. 25	Dec. 20	4:00 pm	Dec. 20	7:30 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Jan. 1, '38	Dec. 27	4:00 pm	Dec. 27	7:30 pm

*Germany special address only. †Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Except Italy and Mediterranean countries and Irish Free State. §Italy and Mediterranean countries only. ‖Except Irish Free State. ¶Irish Free State only.

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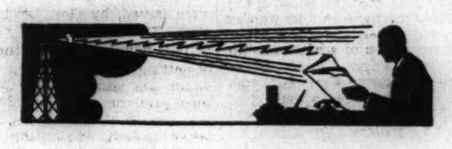

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Harvard Faces Boston Olympics Tonight—Batting Crown to Another Infielder

College Hockey Sextets In High Gear This Week

The local amateur hockey season rolls into high gear this week with four games scheduled on the calendar.

Harvard's powerful six, champions of the Quadrangular Ice Hockey League, opens the week's shooting by lining up against the Boston Olympics tonight at the Boston Arena. Northeastern and M. I. T. have a tentative date for a New England Intercollegiate Hockey League game at the Arena on Wednesday afternoon.

On Thursday, Harvard again swings into action, this time with a fast-coming Boston University six furnishing the opposition. Then on Sunday night the Olympics, making their first home appearance in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League, take on Sherbrooke. This Canadian six defeated the local club at Sherbrooke, 2 to 1, in a hard-fought overtime game a fortnight ago.

Besides these home games, Boston College will go to Providence on Friday to take on Brown while the Olympics move on to New Haven to test Yale.

George Ford
Who May Wear the Olympics' Uniform Against His Former Harvard Team Mates at the Boston Arena Tonight

Former Crimson Players

Harvard's six is biting off a pretty big lump in the Olympics tonight, but Coach Joe Stubb feels that this game will put the boys on their mettle for coming contests. The Olympics, while made up of a group of former Crimson players, are bigger, and check harder than any collegiate six. Coach Hago Harrington will play a first line tonight comprised of Paul Guibord and George Ford on the wings with Frankie Spain at center. Ford was Harvard's captain last year. On the defense will be another former Harvard star in the person of Junie Stubbs, brother of the Crimson's present head coach. Paired with him will be Art Smith. Tom Moone will be the goal. Other former Harvard players in the Olympics' fold include Al Dewey and Freddy McDonnell.

Wearing the Crimson in tonight's fray will be a group of boys who have the makings of carrying Harvard to another great season. On the first line will be the veterans Ned Cutter and Johnny Mechem, wings, with the speedy George Roberts at center. On defense will be Capt. Traff Hicks and Gene Emerson with Sophomore Vin Freedley in goal.

Coach Stubbs has two more capable lines. The first of these units comprises Joe Patrick at center with Win Jameson and Ralph Pope flanking him. The other has the flashy Austie Harding at center and Peter Stone and Fred de Rham on the wings. Charlie Houghton will spell either Emerson or Hicks on the defense. Russ Allen, regular defenseman, will not be ready until after Christmas.

Harvard Has Best Chance

The Olympics meet Yale and Princeton later, but of the Big Three sixes, Harvard has the best chance of holding its own. Whether the Crimson is ready for this high grade of opposition is a question. Coach Stubbs's boys have only one game behind them, and that hardly a workout when they netted 13 goals against a weak M. I. T. team.

B. U., Harvard's next opponent, may prove to be a dangerous foe. Over the week end the Terriers edged Princeton, 5 to 4, in an extra period game. Other results over the week end showed Dartmouth opening with a barrage of shots to defeat Columbia, 7 to 0, and Yale down the Manhattan Arrows, 4 to 3.

The International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, which embraces the American college teams of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, opened its season's campaign last Saturday night in Montreal, when McGill, champions of the league, defeated the University of Montreal, 9 to 0. Both McGill and Montreal will play Harvard at the Boston Garden next month. The next Three-I league game is scheduled for Saturday night, when Princeton crosses the border for a game with McGill.

Play Grid Game For Fun, Says McGovern

CANDOR, N. Y., Dec. 13 (AP)—John T. McGovern, chairman of the constitution committee of the new Eastern Intercollegiate Association, told Cornell football players at a dinner last night that "there is nothing new in the eligibility rules" recently adopted at Cornell and Army. They merely fell in line with codes which had been put in force earlier at Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

The adoption of this code "marks an evolution toward self-respect" in eastern colleges, he said. It is aimed to stop exploiting boys and to let them pick their own colleges.

Only those colleges adhering to these eligibility rules are going to play each other in the future, McGovern added. He did not indicate, however, that such restrictions would be placed in force in the near future.

McGovern urged the players to play the game for the fun of it, not to take themselves too seriously and to be proud of their university. The host at the dinner was E. A. Moree of Cornell's class of 1904.

Pedrazinni Wins Race

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 13 (AP)—Eduardo Pedrazinni won the 1000-mile automobile race of the Argentina, yesterday, covering the distance in 16h. 52m. 8 1-5s.

Rangers Climb In Hockey Race Over Week End

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	6	2	3	31	21	14
Rangers	6	1	5	31	21	13
Chicago	4	2	7	23	34	10
Detroit	2	1	9	21	40	7

Canadian Division

Canadiens	6	5	2	38	30	17
Americans	6	2	4	31	23	14
Toronto	5	4	3	45	33	14
Montreal	5	1	6	23	33	11

Results Dec. 11

Rangers 4, Toronto 3.
Canadiens 4, Americans 3 (overtime).

Results Dec. 12

Rangers 5, Detroit 2.
Canadiens 4, American 4 (overtime).
Chicago 3, Montreal 2.

By the Associated Press

The New York Rangers, although they have had their ups and downs like all the other National Hockey League teams, are always consistent in one thing. They know when to turn on the "heat."

The blue-clad New Yorkers again proved they're "money" players during the past few days when they took advantage of a comparatively light schedule in the league's American division to win two games and climb within a point of the leading Boston Bruins.

Boston played only one game last week, losing 3-2 to Detroit on Tuesday. The Rangers swung into action Saturday night and with the veteran Cecil Dillon leading the way, hung a 6-3 defeat on the Toronto Maple Leafs, who had been leading the international section. Last night the Rangers moved on to Detroit and handed a 5-2 pasting to the Red Wings. That gave the New Yorkers 13 points against Boston's 14.

The Red Wings, who lost to the Montreal Maroons after seemingly pulling out of their slump at Boston's expense, showed flashes of their old form last night. Their defense was better and their attack was good enough to take a 2-1 lead in the second period. But they couldn't withstand the Ranger pressure as New York's Colville brothers and Alex Shibicky accounted for three goals and Lynn Patrick two.

Saturday's defeat cost Toronto the international group lead for the first time as the Montreal Canadiens, undefeated in nine straight games, picked up three points in their week-end doubleheader with the third-place New York Americans. The Canadiens won 4-3 at Montreal Saturday on a loudly protested goal by George Mantha in the last second of an overtime period. Then they rallied to gain a 4-4 tie in an exciting contest at New York last night, scoring three goals within four minutes early in the second period after spotting the Amerks the first two tallies.

The single point from the tie enabled the Americans to tie Toronto for second place in their division, three points behind the Canadiens.

Chicago's Black Hawks continued the chase after the Rangers by beating the Maroons 3-2 in overtime last night. A penalty to Stew Evans enabled the Hawks to win as Paul Thompson netted the deciding goal.

Syracuse Takes Two Road Games To Regain Lead

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	7	1	6	34	27	15
Providence	5	3	5	19	20	13
New Haven	3	4	5	21	25	10
Springfield	3	3	7	28	34	9

Western Division

Syracuse	7	2	3	40	29	16
Cleveland	4	6	4	25	27	14
Pittsburgh	5	3	4	22	27	13

Results Dec. 11

Syracuse 9, Springfield 7, overtime.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.

Results Dec. 12

Syracuse 5, Philadelphia 1.
New Haven 3, Cleveland 2
Providence 2, Springfield 1.

By the Associated Press

Any time a hockey team can score 14 goals in two games, it is bound to be a tough customer regardless of its defensive weaknesses or the strength of its opposition.

That's what the Syracuse Stars did over the past week-end to regain the leadership of the western division of the International-American League. Dropped into a tie with the Cleveland Barons, who have tied more games than they have won—or lost—the Stars really played hockey the last two days.

They were so busy scoring goals that they didn't have much time to check the often-beaten Springfield skaters Saturday night and had to go overtime to win 9-7. They made up for that lapse yesterday afternoon, however, beating their old rivals, the Philadelphia Ramblers, 5 to 1.

After spotting the Ramblers the first goal the Stars tied the count in a little over a minute, then skated their playoff rivals of last spring completely dizzy as Max Bennett led the attack with two goals and an assist.

Cleveland kept pace Saturday, whipping Philadelphia 2-1 in a hard game, but dropped back to second place again last night when they lost a last-minute decision to the New Haven Eagles, 3-2. Max Kaminsky's goal 20 seconds before the final bell gave the Eagles the game and third place in the eastern division as Providence turned back Springfield, 2-1, in last night's other game.

That defeat was the Indians' fifth in a row and their eighth game since the last victory. The Reds, getting their winning goal off Art Giroux's stick late in the third period while Joe McGoldrick was serving a penalty, wound up only two points behind Philadelphia, which had gained a safe lead by beating Springfield and tying Providence earlier in the week.

Gehringer Leads American Batters at .371

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It seems only fitting in this machine age that Charley Gehringer, the "Mechanical Man" from Detroit, should be the leading batter in the American League. According to official averages just released, compiled by the Howe News Bureau and the Associated Press, the Tiger second baseman topped all regulars in 10 or more games with a .371 percentage. He participated in 144 contests and led his closest rival, Yankee Lou Gehrig, by the comfortable margin of 20 points.

"Mechanical Man"

Gehringer, whom baseball players call the "Mechanical Man" because of his ideal, machine-like batting style, is the sixth consecutive infielder to win the American individual crown. The quiet Bengal kept up the tradition established by Dale Alexander, Boston; Jimmy Foxx, Philadelphia; Lou Gehrig, New York; Buddy Myer, Washington, and Luke Appling, Chicago, in the last five previous seasons. Winning this championship was in a large measure responsible for Gehringer's being appointed the league's most valuable player by the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Although failing to match the Yankee pace in the pennant race, the Tigers drew down plenty of honors for the year. Besides Gehringer's crown, Detroit was the leader in team batting, in which the Yankees finished third. In addition, Rudy York set a record with 18 home runs in August, and Gerald Walker had the longest hitting streak—27 games—at the very start of the season. The former, homer mark for a single month was set by Babe Ruth at 17 in September, 1929. Hank Greenberg, by banging out 46 homers, broke his 1936 record of 45 and set the highest standard ever achieved by a Detroit player.

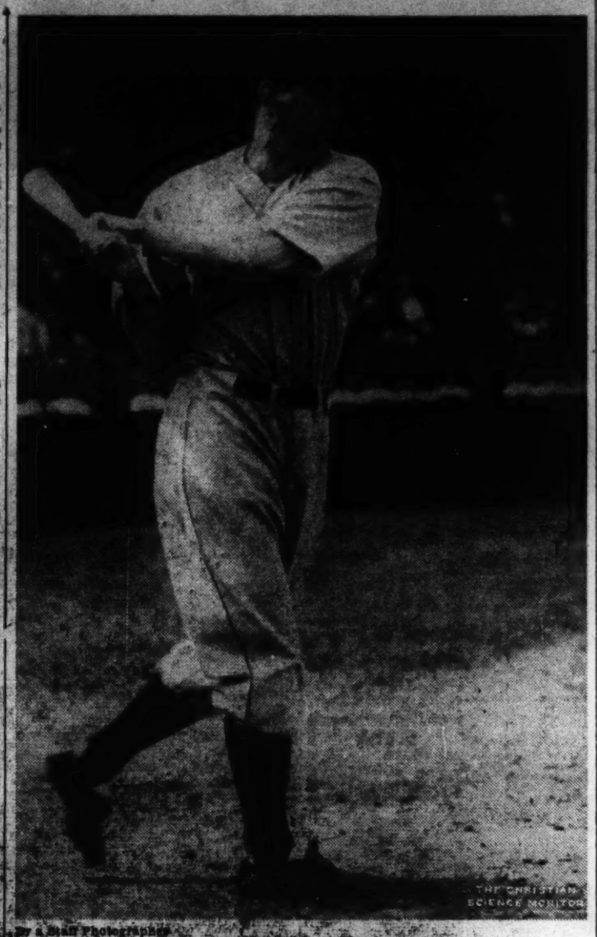
Gehrig Adds to List

The season of 1937 was also a great one for Gehrig, the iron man who added many more marks to his lengthy list. By playing out the full quota of 157 games, Gehrig made it 11 seasons of 150 or more games, supplanting Eddie Collins' record of 10 campaigns. Gehrig now has played 1965 straight American League games without a break.

As backbone of the Yankee offense, Columbia Lou drove in 159 runs. This is the seventh season he has passed the 150 level, breaking Babe Ruth's standard of six. It was also the twelfth year in which Gehrig has batted in 100 or more runs, breaking a tie with Al Simmons and Goose Goslin. With an even 200 safeties, Lou notched his eighth season in that feature, leaving him only one behind Ty Cobb's all-time mark.

Many other marks, perhaps of less importance, by Gehrig and other players, are too numerous to mention here. There were an even 30 batters, in 100 or more games, who finished in the .300 batting class. Earl Averill, Cleveland, missed the select class by a single percentage point.

The Tigers won the team batting title with room to spare, finishing seven points in front of the lowly St. Louis Browns. The Yankees came home with a .283 mark, two points in the gear of St. Louis. The Yanks, however, were ahead of all rivals in the important total-base department. Those players in 10 or more games who hit .300 or better, and also the team averages, follow:



By a Staff Photographer
Charley Gehringer, Detroit Tigers
This Veteran Second Baseman Won the American League Batting Championship for 1937 With a .371 Average, Finishing 20 Points Ahead of His Nearest Rival. It Is the Sixth Consecutive Year an Infielder Has Captured the Individual Crown in the Junior Circuit.

Club Batting

	G	AB	R	OR	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	CS	BB	RBI	Pct.
Detroit	155	5516	935	841	1611	2494	369	62	180	70	89	45	1226	873	.292
St. Louis	156	5510	715	1023	1573	2201	327	44	71	88	30	37	1238	682	.285
New York	157	5487	979	671	1554	2594	283	73	174	61	60	30	1190	923	.283
Boston	154	5354	821	775	1506	2203	269	64	100	103	79	61	1163	769	.281
Cleveland	156	5353	817	768	1499	2264	304	70	103	96	75	51	1148	754	.280
Chicago	154	5277	780	730	1478	2111	280	76	67	111	70	34	1151	726	.280
Washington	158	5578	757	841	1559	2113	245	84	47	67	61	35	1293	691	.279
Philadelphia	154	5228	699	854	1398	2078	278	60	94	70	95	48	1135	649	.267
Totals		43303	6503	6503	12178	17868	2294	539	806	663	560	337	9541	6066	.281

300-Hitters

Ten or More Games

Name and club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	CS	Pct.
Van Atta, Russell, St. Louis	L	16	13	3	6	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	.462
Barna, Herbert, Philadelphia	L	14	36	10	14	22	2	0	2	0	1	0	.389
Wyatt, J. Whitlow, Cleveland	R	39	18	2	7	9	2	0	0	1	0	0	.389
Gehringer, Charles L., Detroit	L	144	564	133	209	283	40	1	14	5	11	4	.371
Nelson, Lynn B., Philadelphia	L	74	113	18	40	52	5	2	4	1	1	0	.354
Gehrig, Henry L., New York	L	157	569	138	200	386	37	9	37	0	4	3	.351
Di Maggio, Joseph P. Jr., New York	R	151	621	151	215	418	35	15	46	2	3	0	.346
Bonura, Henry J., Chicago	R	118	447	79	154	256	41	2	18	4	5	1	.345
Travis, Cecil H., Washington	L	135	529	72	181	237	37	7	3	8	3	3	.344
Bell, Roy C., St. Louis	R	156	542	82	210	327	51	8	14	3	2	3	.340
Greenberg, Henry, Detroit	R	154	594	137	200	397	49	14	40	0	8	2	.337
Walker, Gerald H., Detroit	R	151	635	105	213	317	42	4	18	2	23	7	.335
Ostermueller, Fred, Boston	L	35	33	5	11	14	3	0	0	3	0	0	.333
Becker, Joseph E., Cleveland	R	18	33	3	11	15	2	1	0	0	0	0	.333
Gumpert, Randall P., Philadelphia	R	10	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.333
Dickey, William N., New York	L	140	530	87	176	302	35	2	29	1	3	2	.332
Fox, Ervin, Detroit	R	148	629	116	208	290	39	9	12	10	12	8	.331
Stone, John T., Wshington	L	139	542	84	179	260	33	18	6	1	8	4	.330
West, Samuel F., St. Louis	L	133	457	68	150	216	37	4	7	3	1	1	.328
Selkirk, George A., New York	L	78	256	49	84	161	13	6	18	1	8	2	.328
Vosmik, Joseph F., St. Louis	R	144	594	81	193	270	47	9	4	11	2	3	.325
Radcliff, Raymond A., Chicago	L	144	584	105	190	260	38	10	4	4	6	1	.325
Solters, Julius J., Cleveland	R	152	589	90	190	314	42	11	20	9	6	2	.323
Lipscomb, Gerard Jr., St. Louis	R	36	98	11	31	42	9	1	0	0	0	0	.333
Hornsby, Rogers, St. Louis	R	30	98	7	18	24	2	0	1	0	0	0	.321
Moses, Wallace Jr., Philadelphia	L	154	649	113	208	357	48	12	25	7	9	7	.320
Henrich, Thomas D., New York	L	97	306	70	96	114	14	5	8	1	4	0	.320
Appling, Lucius B., Chicago	R	154	574	98	182	252	42	8	4	4	18	10	.317
Allen, Ethan N., St. Louis	R	103	320	39	101	121	18	1	0	7	3	4	.316
Pytlak, Frank A., Cleveland	R	125	397	60	125	155	15	6	1	7	16	5	.315
Lewis, John K. Jr., Washington	L	150	568	107	210	284	32	6	10	10	11	5	.314
Silber, Edward J., St. Louis	R	22	83	10	26	29	2	0	0	1	0	0	.313
Makosky, Frank, New York	R	3	16	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	.313
Cronin, Joseph E., Boston	R	148	570	102	176	277	40	4	18	11	5	3	.307
York, Preston R., Detroit	R	104	375	72	115	244	18	3	35	1	3	2	.307
Clift, Harlond B., St. Louis	R	155	571	103	175	312	36	7	29	4	8	5	.306
Johnson, Robert L., Philadelphia	R	138	477	91	146	265	32	6	35	0	9	7	.306
Cochrane, Gordon S., Detroit	L	87	98	27	30	48	10	1	2	8	0	1	.306
Hasson, Charles Eugene, Philadelphia	L	28	98	12	30	51	6	3	3	0	0	0	.306
Dykes, James J., Chicago	R	30	85	10	26	34	5	0	1	2	0	0	.306
Cramer, Roger M., Boston	L	133	560	90	171	215	22	11	0	17	8	6	.305
Walker, Fred, Chicago	L	154	593	105	179	266	28	16	9	17	1	2	.302
Kreevich, Michael A., Chicago	R	144	583	94	176	273	29	16	12	16	10	1	.302
Higgins, Michael Frank, Boston	R	153	570	88	172	242	33	5	9	7	2	6	.302
Giuliani, Angelo J., St. Louis	R	19	53	6	16	17	1	0	0	2	0	0	.302
Campbell, Bruce D., Cleveland	L	134	448	82	135	211	42	11	4	4	4	5	.301
Hoag, Myril O., New York	R	106	362	48	109	153	19	8	3	6	4	7	.301
Herman, Floyd C., Detroit	L	17	20	2	6	9	3	0	0	0	2	0	.300
Olson, Theodore C., Boston	R	11	10	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	.300

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Dartmouth 7, Columbia 0.
Boston U. 5, Princeton 4 (overtime).
Yale 4, Manhattan Arrows 3.

Basketball

Dartmouth 48, St. Anselm 33.
Harvard 39, Williams 17.
Boston University 80, Alumni 32.
Clark 43, Coast Guard 27.
Ithaca 53, Norwich 23.
Worcester Tech 51, Assumption 27.
Middlebury 35, McGill 26.

Swimming

Amherst 57, M. I. T. 18.
Springfield 50, Connecticut 25.

Polo

Harvard 12½, Ramblers 8.

Wrestling

Harvard 30, M. I. T. 0.

200,000 Want Rose Bowl Seats

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 13 (AP)—They're predicting a $300,000 gate at the Rose Bowl New Year's Day. Ticket applications for the football game between Alabama and California indicate 200,000 persons want to crowd into the Bowl which seats only 88,000. The gate receipts will be the second largest in Tournament of Roses history. The universities of California and Alabama will get more than two thirds of the money.

Banff Skier Comes East

BANFF, Alta., Dec. 13 (CP)—Norman Knight, top flight skier of the ski runners of the Canadian Rockies, was en route east planning to enter some of the big meets there. He may enter the Quebec Jandahar as well as the Dominion meet at Ottawa and the United States national championships, including Lake Placid. He has been an ace western skier for many years, making his home at Banff.

World Chess Standing

	Games Won	Drawn	Lost	Points For	Agst
Alex. Alekhine	11	13	4	17½	10½
Max Euwe	4	13	11	10½	17½

Olympic Winter Games in Japan

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 13

The Fifth Olympic Winter Games, according to an announcement by the Winter Games Committee, will be held at Sapporo, Japan, Feb. 3-14, 1940.

The program, as in the past, will include speed and figure skating and skiing for both men and women, bob sleigh racing and ice hockey.

Red Sox Exhibition Dates

March

13—Cincinnati at Sarasota, Fla.
17—Boston Bees at Bradenton, Fla.
18—St. Louis Cards at St. Petersburg, Fla.
19—Brooklyn at Clearwater, Fla.
20—Cincinnati at Tampa, Fla.
21—Kansas City at Sarasota, Fla.
22—Louisville at Sarasota, Fla.
23—Newark at Sebring, Fla.
24—St. Louis Cards at Sarasota, Fla.
25—Louisville at Arcadia.
26—Boston Bees at Sarasota, Fla.
27—Brooklyn at Sarasota, Fla.
28—Toronto at Avon Park, Fla.
29—Cincinnati at Tampa, Fla.
30—Boston Bees at Bradenton, Fla.
31—Toronto at Sarasota.

April

1—Newark at Sarasota, Fla.
2—Cincinnati at Sarasota, Fla.
3—Boston Bees at Sarasota.
5—Cincinnati at Savannah, Ga.
6—Cincinnati at Columbia, S. C.
7—Cincinnati at Spartanburg, S. C.
8—Cincinnati at Greensboro, N. C.
9—Cincinnati at Rocky Mount, N. C.
10—Cincinnati at Durham, N. C.
11—Cincinnati at Winston-Salem, N. C.
12—Cincinnati at Danville, Va.
13—Baltimore at Baltimore, Md.
14—Holy Cross at Worcester.
16—Boston Bees at Boston.
17—Boston Bees at Boston.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League

McGill 9, Montreal 0.

Boston Wins Lockett Cup

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Boston won the Lockett Trophy squash racquets series yesterday for the second time since the competition was begun about a dozen years ago. In a keen three-way struggle, the seven-man Boston team overcame Philadelphia and New York to regain the cup which it had won only the first year the matches were contested. After beating Philadelphia, last year's winner, in the opening round Dec. 11, Boston turned back New York, 4 to 3 yesterday to take the series. Philadelphia also defeated New York, 5 matches to 2. The series was not decided until the final match, in which Lindway Ware of Boston beat H. D. Lancaster of New York to clinch their series.

Greenleaf Beats Caras

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Ralph Greenleaf of Chicago, world pocket billiards champion, put a smashing finish on his tune-up match with Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., former champion, Saturday. Greenleaf won the last two blocks, 125-120 and 125-0, to take the 12-block exhibition seven blocks to five. The afternoon block lasted eight innings with Caras putting together a high run of 89 to Greenleaf's 68. At night Greenleaf failed to score in his first inning, but found an opening after Caras had missed on his second time up and ran 125 points to end the match.

Bulldogs Score Thirteenth

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 (AP)—Closing their American Pro League schedule, the Los Angeles Bulldogs won their 13th straight football victory yesterday by downing the Cincinnati Bengals, 14 to 3.

Budge Receives Heavy Vote For Leading Athlete

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Red-headed John Donald Budge, who carried the tennis torch so dazzlingly for Uncle Sam, rates well off by himself as the No. 1 athlete of the year, in the opinion of the nation's leading sports writing experts.

For his championship exploits at Wimbledon and Forest Hills, topped off by playing the star role in recapture of the historic Davis Cup, the lanky Californian received a thumping majority vote in the seventh annual Associated Press sports poll.

Now the world's No. 1 tennis player, but not even mentioned in last year's poll, Budge was put at the top of the all-sports list by 28 out of 48 experts in recognition of his highly dramatic achievements. He totaled 95 points under the 3-2-1 system of scoring for the three entries posted by each contributor to the poll.

Chief contenders for the runner-up honors were those two major league rivals for all-around honors, outfielders Joe Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals and Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees. Medwick finally outpointed the Yankee sophomore, 39 to 35, but each received three first-place votes and the margin was not enough to settle an argument that raged all year between their partisans.

Yale's Clint Frank and Colorado's Whizzer White, all-America backfield stars of 1937, shared the chief honors accorded gridiron heroes. Frank took fourth place with 28 points but he had only two votes for first place to White's four.

Ralph Guldahl, the United States open champion, led all golfing rivals in the poll.

Around the Hub

A hint that spring is just around the proverbial corner was apparent today as the Red Sox released their 1938 schedule of exhibition games. The 31-game booking, which opens against our old friend Bill McKechnie's Cincinnati Reds at Sarasota March 13 and closes with a two-game "city series" with the Bees April 16 and 17, is eight games heavier than the 1937 list. A total of six engagements is scheduled with Bob Quinn's National Leaguers, two at Bradenton—the new Bee training headquarters—two at Sarasota and two here in the Hub just prior to the start of the regular campaign.

Carrying out the forecast made last spring by General Manager Eddie Collins, the Sox will not meet a single American League rival during the exhibition series. Collins believes that such games detract interest from the championship race. Five minor-league clubs will be met—Newark, Louisville, Toronto, Kansas City and Baltimore. Manager Joe Cronin calls his pitchers and catchers to Sarasota March 1, and the remainder of the squad one week later.

The 1938 inaugural in Boston will probably take place April 18. At the recent annual meetings in Chicago, the American League announced its intention of opening on April 19, but the Sox will ask permission to start a day in advance so that opening-day ceremonies will not conflict with the handling of the holiday crowd on the 19th.

Several familiar faces will be missing when the Red Sox caravan reaches Back Bay on the morning of April 13, and, yet, it is not difficult to vision these vacancies as a long stride toward President Tom Yawkey's fondest objective—an American League pennant. Absent will be George "Rube" Walberg, Oscar Melillo, the Ferrell brothers, Buck Newsom and Buster Mills. With the single exception of Mills, all are veterans of long standing in the majors and definitely on the down grade. In their places will be such youngsters as Charley Wagner, Emerson Dickman, Dick Midkiff and Lee Rogers, pitchers; Jimmy Tabor, a highly regarded rookie infielder, and Outfielder Leo Nonnenkamp—all ambitious to become favorites at Fenway Park. And also on this list should be the name of Joe Vosmik, a player still young in years although a veteran of experience.

Those winter sports enthusiasts who thrilled at the colorful programs of "Gay Blades" and the "Winter Sports Show" at the Boston Garden in recent weeks, will be treated to another sparkling exhibition at the Arena next Saturday evening when the Olympic Skating Clubs of Boston stages its fifth annual "Skaters Frolic." In former years the program has been devoted mostly to speed skating, but the Hub has shown such interest in figure skating that the committee in charge of the approaching event is arranging a card that should please every one.

A home-and-home football agreement between Boston University and the University of Tampa was made known today. Tampa plays here in 1938 and B. U. goes to Florida the following year.

Harvard's athletic director, William J. Bingham, left yesterday for Georgia and James Lynah's plantation, where he will attend an informal meeting of "ivy college" athletic heads. Lynah is director at Cornell. Representatives will be there also from Yale, Dartmouth, Princeton, Columbia and Pennsylvania. The purpose is "to discuss ivy league problems."

Briefs . . . Coach Wayland Vaughan's B. U. hockey team faces the strong Harvard varsity at the Garden Thursday evening . . . The B. U. basketball quintet opens against an undefeated Rhode Island State five tomorrow night at Kingston, R. I. . . . M. I. T. cagers play their initial home game of the season tonight on the Tech Hangar court, opposing University of New Hampshire . . . Harvard's puck chasers play the Boston Olympic sextet at the Arena tonight . . . Toronto's colorful Maple Leafs make their first local appearance at the Garden tomorrow evening against the Bruins.

E. R.

Redskins Hail Baugh Leading Pro Freshman

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Professional football doffed its helmet today to "Slinging Sammy" Baugh.

Older and long-established stars of the gridiron's toughest class—the National Professional League—paid tribute to the youth whose passing performance yesterday stamped him the greatest aerial marksman in the game.

Earl (Dutch) Clark, Detroit Lions' brilliant playing coach, and Ray Flaherty, Washington coach, agreed that Baugh's passing in Washington's 28-to-21 victory over the Chicago Bears for the championship "was the greatest one-man show ever put on by professional football."

There's a story behind the sensational rise of the Texas youth as the most brilliant freshman ever to crack the pro league ranks. It's the story of a boy who'd much rather run with the ball than hurl a touchdown pass, but who, once he knew he could throw a football, was determined to throw it better than anyone else.

All one summer before his sophomore year at Texas Christian, Baugh practiced throwing footballs at an old tire he hung from a tree in the backyard of his Sweetwater, Texas, home.

Yesterday, some 15,000 fans saw the result of those long hours of drilling as Baugh pitched three spectacular touchdown passes which ran the league pennant up the Redskin flagpole.

Washington scored first on a smash by Cliff Battles, with Baugh's short passes setting the stage. The Bears tied the count on Manders' 10-yard smash and went ahead late in the first period on a touchdown pass from Bernie Masterson to Manders. Then, after a comparatively dull second period in which Manders twice missed long field goal tries, Baugh went to work.

He passed 20 yards to Wayne Millner, who ran 35 yards to score. The Bears came beck to go ahead on a short touchdown pass from Masterson to Manske, but Baugh enabled the Redskins to tie the score when he passed 28 yards to Millner, who ran 50 yards to score. The winning touchdown came late in the third stanza, Baugh hurling a 20-yard aerial to Ed Justice, who scampered 15 yards over the Bear goal line.

Baugh hurled 34 passes, making good on half of them for a total gain of 352 yards. In addition, he ran well when called on and played a big part in ruining a last-period aerial attack by the Bears, twice batting down passes near his goal posts.

Washington's victory climaxed a great late-season drive to the eastern division title, won with eight victories and three defeats in the regular schedule. The Bears won the western title with nine victories, one defeat and one tie.

Pittsburgh Has First Chance At Colorado's White

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Pittsburgh's Pirates of the National Professional Football League were awarded the right to negotiate with Byron "Whizzer" White, Colorado's sensational all-America halfback Saturday at the annual draft meeting of the league.

The names of 113 players were posted for draft, some of whom may decide not to prolong their football careers in the interest of financial gains. Conspicuously missing was Yale's all-America Clint Frank, the only all-star eligible for the draft who was not selected. Frank had stated he would not play professional football.

In addition to White, the Pirates were awarded Tony Matisi, Pittsburgh's all-America tackle. The Cleveland Rams, baby member of the league, also drew two all-America selections—Joe Routt, guard from Texas A. and M., and Joe Franco, Fordham tackle.

The other eligible all-Americas were disposed as follows: Carl Hinkle, Vanderbilt center, Philadelphia; Leroy Monsky, Alabama guard, Brooklyn; Chuck Sweeney, Notre Dame end, Green Bay; and Sam Chapman, California fullback, Washington.

The farm system question, so familiar in major league baseball, made its appearance in the pro gridiron game when the club owners suggested that a rule be adopted to give each club the right to place a maximum of three men, provided they are first year players, on farms with the understanding they shall not be subject to the waiver list and may be recalled at any moment. Such players must either become permanent members of the club or be granted their releases after one year.

The magnates also moved toward a modification of the "Shaughnessy play-off" system in vogue in the International and American Association baseball leagues. Under the recommendations, the team finishing first in the western division would meet the second place team in the eastern section on the western club's home field. A similar game would be played between the eastern winner and the western runner-up on the eastern team's field.

Amusements

BOSTON

Stage Door — 3RD WEEK!
KATHARINE HEPBURN ' GINGER ROGERS
ADOLPHE MENJOU
with GAIL PATRICK · Constance Collier · Andrea Leeds · Samuel L. Hinds · Lucille Ball
plus 2nd feature
Ann Harding in "Love from a Stranger"
KEITH MEMORIAL

Aaron Richmond presents the
BOSTON STRING Quartet
Jordan Hall Tickets 10:30 to 5:30
Tues. Eve. at 8:30 75c to $2
Beethoven Complete Cycle Piano-Violin Sonata
Eves. Jan. 6, Jan. 18, Feb. 1
Adolph (Violinist) Rudolph (Pianist)
BUSCH & SERKIN
POPULAR PRICES for Series Now.

SHUBERT—Eves. 8:30 Sharp Last 8 Times
JACK BUCHANAN EVELYN LAYE ADELE DIXON
In the Messrs. Shubert's $27, new musical by HOWARD DIETZ—ARTHUR SCHWARTZ
"Between the Devil"
with Charles Walters, Vilma Ebsen, others
Evns. $1.10-$3.50. Wed. Mat. 55c-$2.20
Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.75 Inc. tax

WILBUR EVES. 8:30 Lost 8 Times
The HOUSEMASTER
IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY
with FREDERICK LEISTER
POP. PRICES EVES. 55c, 85c, $1.10 to $2.75
POP. MATS. THURS. & SAT.: 55c, 85c, $1.10 to $2.50

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York, Dec. 13, Greenville, N. C.; Dec. 14, As

Business and Industry • **Survey Finds Big Need Today Houses Renting Under $30 Month** • Commerce and Finance

World Divisions Buy More From U. S. in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that exports in October to all the geographical divisions were greater than in October, 1936.

Except for northern North America and Oceania, imports were greater than in October, 1936.

Exports for the month were valued at $333,136,000, as compared with $264,949,000 in the same month last year. Imports were valued at $224,391,000, as compared with $212,692,000 in October, 1936.

The United Kingdom's imports from this country in October have a value of $65,408,000, an increase of about $6,000,000 over October, last year.

Canada led all other countries in value of exports into the United States with $32,059,000. This was a sharp decrease from October, 1936, when the value was $38,532,000.

October exports and imports this year by geographical divisions and principal countries were (value in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

Grand Division and Country	1936	1937
Europe	$122,851	$148,692
Northern North America	39,298	52,856
Southern North America	21,404	30,062
South America	19,415	34,699
Asia	44,589	46,120
Oceania	6,476	9,038
Africa	10,817	11,699
Total	264,949	33,136
Belgium	6,256	9,410
Canada	38,560	51,676
China	4,284	1,388
France	17,102	16,939
Germany	10,995	14,292
Italy	5,696	5,970
Japan	26,668	20.129
Mexico	6,673	8,481
Philippine Islands	5,315	7,544
Union of Soviet Republics	1,796	3,564
United Kingdom	59,433	65,408
Total	264,949	333,136

Imports

Grand division and country	1936	1937
Europe	70,637	74,266
Northern North America	39,068	32,494
Southern North America	13,151	13,698
South America	24,959	25,226
Asia	57,818	70,950
Oceania	3,493	2,977
Africa	3,566	4,680
Total	212,692	224,391
Belgium	5,369	6,480
Canada	38,532	32,059
China	4,957	6,122
France	6,699	7,600
Germany	8,775	8,194
Italy	4,756	4,328
Japan	15,930	15,420
Mexico	3,676	3,675
Philippine Islands	5,156	7,984
Union of Soviet Republics	1,243	3,806
United Kingdom	18,548	16,536

Canadian Acreage Sown to Field Crops Smaller Than 1936

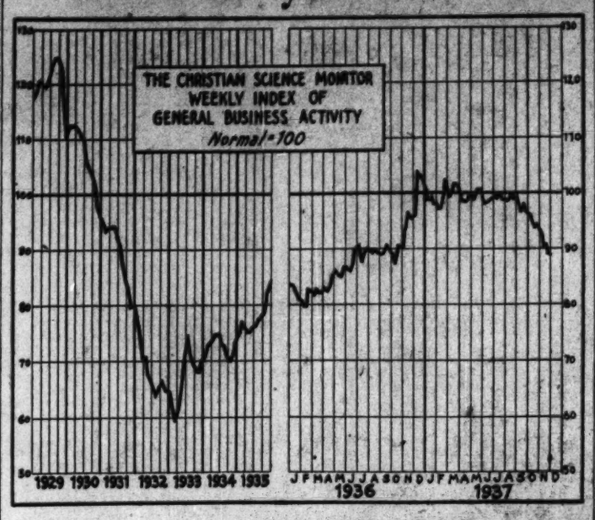
OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the total area estimated as sown to principal field crops in 1937 was 56,678,900 acres compared with 57,101,850 in 1936.

Wheat occupied 25,570,200 acres against 25,504,860. The area for fall wheat was 718,800 acres compared with 509,300 while the acreage under spring wheat was 24,851,400 against 25,095,500.

Other crop acreages for 1937 with previous year's figures in brackets:

Oats, 13,048,500 (13,287,700); barley, 4,331,400 (4,437,600); rye, 893,700 (625,300); flaxseed, 241,300 (477,150); peas, 84,000 (92,500); beans, 67,600 (64,000); buckwheat, 395,500 (396,700); mixed grains, 1,128,200 (1,171,600); corn for husking, 165,600 (164,400); potatoes, 531,200 (502,100); turnips, etc., 185,700 (182,500); hay and clover, 8,693,300 (8,784,100); alfalfa, 848,900 (854,200); fodder corn, 447,300 (401,600); sugar beets, 46,500 (55,600).

Minor Decline in Business Recorded by Monitor Index



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity recorded a further decline in the first week of December, smaller, however, than any of the losses recorded in recent weeks. On Dec. 4, the index registered 89.0 (prel.) as against 89.2 on Nov. 27 and 96.1 on Dec. 5, 1936.

During the month of November the index declined sharply with the exception of one week when a small gain interrupted the recession.

For the first time in five weeks miscellaneous revenue freight carloadings recorded an increase, both in the total reported and in the adjusted index. The comparison with the previous week which contained the Thanksgiving Day holiday showed a small gain even when allowance had been made for the holiday factor. This gain, contrary to the seasonal decrease, resulted in a moderate advance in the adjusted index.

Electric power production recovered a portion of the loss due to the holiday week but failed to increase sufficiently to meet the seasonal and trend factors. As a consequence, the index dipped to a new low for the year.

While bank debits outside New York City dropped off during the week more than seasonally, three out of the 12 districts reporting showed gains. Although the others recorded losses over the previous week, the decreases in some instances were minor. At its current level, the index is holding somewhat above its recent low.

For the twelfth consecutive week steel ingot output has declined, dropping from a level of 80 per cent in the week of September 13 to 27½ per cent last week. Whereas in the last few weeks there have been a few indications of a check to the recession, in most markets last week declines had been checked and some advances were reported. Buying has been quiet except for some large railroad orders.

With the dwindling of distributors' inventories, some improvement in demand for shoes developed during the week, giving encouragement to an industry which has undergone one of the sharpest curtailments in its history.

Retail trade activity was somewhat better as cold weather and Christmas shopping spurred sales. However, while some sections showed gains over a year ago they were small on a percentage basis and many districts were only just holding even with last year.

Commodity prices were more buoyant after leveling off recently. Advances were noted in the hide markets and inquiries for steel scrap followed a lull in demand.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 4* 1937	Nov. 27, 1937	Dec. 5, 1936
Combined index	89.0	89.2	96.1
Bk debits outside NYC	85.4	87.7	89.0
Elec power prod	92.0	92.3	99.5
Misc carloadings	86.6	84.3	104.7

*Preliminary.

Report Sees Need For 2,000,000 New Low-Price Houses

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Construction of 2,000,000 new dwellings to rent for less than $30 a month is required to relieve America's current shortage of living accommodations, the National Housing Committee reveals here today in a report prepared for submission to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Except in a few cities and based on the rent-paying ability and incomes of American families, there is no shortage of homes renting for more than $30 a month, or equivalent, the survey discloses.

South Atlantic Shortage

The most pronounced shortage of housing was found to exist in the South Atlantic states, whose collective needs are 34.4 per cent of the total requirement. Second in importance with respect to the number of buildings required is the middle Atlantic area, where needs are estimated at 16.5 per cent of the total.

Most completely housed are the Pacific Coast states, with an indicated shortage of 2.2 per cent. New England is estimated to need 6.6 per cent of the total new buildings required.

About two thirds of the new houses would have to rent for from $10 to $20 a month, 1,405,779 units being required in that classification. The shortage in the group renting from $20 to $30 a month is estimated to be 435,370 units, or 21.4 per cent of the total. There is a shortage of 196,409 units in the housing field where rent is less than $10 a month, the committee found.

The committee did not suggest methods of financing for the low-rental housing, but stressed that the need of new housing had been growing more acute since 1930. Families are increasing and housing is depreciating all the time, so the housing shortage obviously is cumulative, the committee warned.

Monsignor John A. Ryan of the National Catholic Welfare Council was chairman of the committee, which conducted its study with the aid of Robert L. Davison, director of housing research for the John B. Pierce Foundation, and Peter A. Stone, chief of the construction statistics section of the Works Progress Administration.

Need 2,000,000 Units

The text of a summary of the report said:

"1. To house the people of the United States according to the housing standards of 1930, 2,000,000 new dwelling units are required, all of which are needed for the group paying $30 or less per month for rent or rent equivalent (probable rental income of owner-occupied dwellings).

"2. During the years 1930 to 1937, the industry built an average of 176,675 dwelling units per year. Of this number 29,195 units, or 16.6 per cent, cost $3000 or less; 56,456, or 32.1 per cent, cost $3000 to $5000, and 90,224 or 51.3 per cent, cost $5000 or more. This 51 per cent is available to the rent or rent equivalent group of $50 or more per month.

"3. From 1933 to 1935 the number of families receiving incomes of $3000 or more per year did not increase as fast as the national income increased in that period.

"4. Since 1933 the number of families paying $50 or more per month rent or rent equivalent has decreased while the number of families receiving incomes of $3000 or more has increased, indicating a positive resistance in the upper incomes groups to paying the 1029 proportion of income for rent or rent equivalent.

To Rent for $30 a Month

"5. In 1937 the number of families paying $50 or more per month for rent or rent equivalent is approximately one third of the number of families paying $50 or more per month in 1930.

"6. Based on the need for housing because of the increase in the number of families and to replace houses demolished and houses becoming uninhabitable for the years 1938 and 1939 we will need each year approximately 485,00 housing units. Of this number 66 per cent, or 321,000, will be for the income groups paying $30 or less per month rent or rent equivalent; 114,000 units per year will be needed for those paying between $30 and $50 per month rent or rent equivalent, and only 50,000 units per year will be for those paying $50 or more per month for rent or rent equivalent. This would still leave the shortage shown in (1) of this summary.

"If the shortage as shown in (1) were made up during the next two years the annual market would be 1,500,000 units, of which only 11 per cent, or 165,000 units, would be available for rent or ownership at $30 or more per month."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Stanley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week finished an upward tack and gybed again. Many people here feel that if it is brought by the wind on the next tack before the averages go through the previous low of the day (reached around Thanksgiving time), then it has passed a crucial point and the next move will be a fairly substantial though frictional recovery of recent months' losses. In short, despite the prospect for a short decline from here, trading opinion is cheerier.

The best action on the market was seen in the aviation stocks, long dullards. Current strides in both commercial and military aviation helped. Some of the manufacturing companies have enormous unfilled orders—Douglas enough to run a year and a half full time. Perhaps last week's publication of Jane's annual survey of national killing equipment also helped, for it showed the United States at the top of the heap in military aviation and pointed out that our passenger liners could chase most bombers out of the sky.

Rail equipments continued up as the prime medium for speculating on a quick and favorable ICC rail rate decision. On Friday rails rose when the President said the Commission ought to help the roads; then fell when the Commission refused an emergency grant in five days of higher rates, then firmed again on Saturday when news came the Commission had cut out about 40 days of the routine on the present case, making a decision probable between February 1 and 15. There is real hope here that the roads may get the larger part of their requests instead of a compromise half.

Steels were firm despite the further drop in operations from 31 per cent to 27.6, because the stubborn hope persists here that a bottom in steel operations is at hand. This hope is aided by firmness, the first for months, in steel scrap prices, with prospects of an increase soon.

Of the steels, Bethlehem is doing best, though there was some disappointment Thursday when only a $1 dividend was declared instead of the expected $1.50. Bethlehem Steel should benefit by any revival of shipbuilding. The motors did poorly; though November car output was only 10 per cent below last year, this month's may be 40 per cent lower, and the first quarter of 1938 30 per cent down. Store stocks also did poorly, with Great Atlantic plunging 40 points below 1932 levels. Inventories seem to be the trouble with merchandising shares.

Commodity Prices Firmer

Action of the commodity markets again helped the stock market. Cotton, particularly, did well; for when the final official estimate came out on Wednesday, the 8th, of the 1937 cotton crop, showing a 500,000 bale increase from the November estimate, which itself was a record, up to a new all time peak of 18,746,000 bales—a total to make old cotton track buyers gasp—cotton futures stood firm and actually rose a few points. Of course the fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation is holding the bag for the present crop and is expected to take up to 5,500,000 bales into government warehouses, helped.

Wheat has been moving slowly up for weeks. Packers are said to be preparing to notch the price of spot hides up again. One of the most favorable signs of the times is the firmness in commodity futures which are doing better than spots. Average futures are now higher than a month ago.

Washington news didn't help much. A few official statements on the budget changed nothing in that monotonous picture. It looks as though Congress might adjourn Wednesday week without satisfying either the President or business. The high winds of post-prandial palaver on the subject of what business and Washington must and must not do, passed over the Stock Exchange without budging a price.

The Treasury offering of $450,000,000 of eight-year 2½'s and five-year 1¾'s was a great success, being oversubscribed a reputed eleven times. Wisely the Treasury did not shave the market, and the bond offering was richer than the notes so that the former received the greater oversubscription. The $10,000,000 State of New York State tax-exempts went well and the corporate offering of $4,500,000 of West Virginia Pulp 4½'s went to a premium of a point immediately.

This week even more offerings are expected, though still largely tax-exempts, which can sell in a market where the best corporates are bound to fail. Second grade bonds, including rails, have been on the upside for a fortnight, the best showing since the summer. Government bonds were firm, and the money market is easy.

Excess reserves dropped slightly to $1,050,000,000. New York banks are again buying governments, though mostly bills, which they like, while country banks are still selling, chiefly because they don't like bills. The seasonal movement of money into circulation is still lagging, and bids fair, for the period from Thanksgiving to Christmas, to total only about half the normal, so that by the end of the year "money in circulation" may be no higher than last year, having lost during 1937 about $500,000,000 of gain made during 1936.

The New Rate Proposal

There is still much dislike in the Street toward an increase in commissions, but a feeling that if higher commissions are to come, the latest proposal of the Stock Exchange Committee on Quotations and Commissions is a fair way to do it. Most houses already have a minimum monthly charge for inactive accounts, in many cases well above the recommended official minimum, so there will be little quarrel over that point.

The principal change in the proposed scale from the present scale, apart from the higher average of charges, is that the step-up in commissions as the price advances has been made gradual, and this is pretty generally approved. Perhaps this can be explained as follows: Prior to 1918 the commission was a flat 12½ cents per share, no matter whether it was Mexican Pete selling in the high hundreds or Radio Corporation down in the cheap stocks. Then it was made a flat 15 cents.

In 1924 (with a few subsequent changes) the commission was roughly adjusted to the price. The 15-cent rate was maintained for stocks selling between $25 and $50. But from $50 to $75 it was raised to 17½ cents; to $100, 20 cents; $100 to $200, 25 cents; and then 5 cents more for each additional $50 in the price. Subsequently a similar adjustment was made for lower-priced shares.

Gay's Committee Satisfactory

The new proposals would make these adjustments even closer. Instead of changing with every $25 change in the price they would change with every $10 change, starting from the same base of 15 cents when the stock sells at $25. Retaining this commission for stocks selling between $20 and $30, the proposal would step up the commission 1 cent every $10 up or down to $10. From $10 down the commission drops from 14 cents down to 13 cents at $9 and so down 1 cent for every $1 drop in price to $1.

As a result, commissions at most prices are raised, but for stocks selling from $4 down to $1 they are lowered, as also for stocks selling from $100 to $110. A chart to be published soon on this page will put these seeming discrepancies in their proper setting.

The Committee of Nine appointed by President Gay of the Stock Exchange to consider reorganization of the Exchange was generally approved in the Street. But action is expected to be very slow. It is nearly three years since the appointment of a special committee to consider changes in commission rates.

The appointment of John Hanes, head of C. D. Barney & Co., to the Securities & Exchange Commission was generally approved in the Street. It is not, however, satisfactory to the more conservative element in the Exchange, for the same reasons which make Mr. Hanes acceptable in Washington. The merger of C. D. Barney & Co. and E. B. Smith & Co. is generally considered in the Street as a shotgun wedding.

State Tries Taxing RFC Bank Stock

By the Associated Press

Baltimore

Maryland has launched today a second attempt to tax shares of stock owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, paving the way for a possible Supreme Court ruling involving millions of dollars in RFC holdings.

The state's new effort was initiated when the State Tax Commission assessed for tax purposes all shares of the Baltimore National Bank, including 50,000 shares of preferred stock owned by the RFC.

Attorneys representing the bank and indirectly the federal agency immediately noted an appeal from the assessment.

The Maryland tax commission holds that the RFC, although a federal agency, is not performing any essential governmental function when it assumes a partnership interest in a bank.

November Chain Store Sales Rise 3.8 P. C. Over 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail trade, as reflected in chain store operations, continues somewhat ahead of a year ago in spite of the general decline in business, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

November sales for the first 25 chains to report were $287,172,897, an increase of $9,326,638 or 3.8 per cent over a year ago. The comparison precentagewise was not as favorable as in recent months, but from a dollar standpoint, November sales still maintain a fair margin over a year ago, the volume having been exceeded only by two months this year.

For the first 11 months of this year the sales of the same 25 chains continue to run substantially in excess of last year, the total volume being $2,682,659,305, which is an increase of $252,443,210 or 10.4 per cent over a year ago.

Despite the stormy weather in November, the continuation of a good volume reflects a general soundness in retail business. The drop in increase from the month of October can be laid partly to the unusually fine weather, and partly to the extra Saturday in October.

Following is a compilation of the 25 chains reporting arranged in groups:

	November 1937	November 1936	% Change
Mail order	$96,502,293	$92,774,428	4.1
Variety	94,415,333	91,722,299	2.9
Grocery	49,324,996	47,015,638	4.9
Drug	7,964,011	7,799,132	2.1
Shoe	4,435,129	4,156,542	6.7
Apparel	4,471,135	4,378,220	2.1
	$257,172,897	$247,846,259	3.8
	11 Months 1937	11 Months 1936	
Mail order	$980,308,135	$844,468,858	16.0
Variety	925,467,335	877,584,783	5.4
Grocery	581,267,437	529,088,710	9.8
Drug	88,887,322	82,902,053	7.2
Shoe	56,484,321	49,139,605	14.9
Apparel	50,244,755	47,032,006	6.8
	$2,682,659,305	$2,430,216,095	10.4

The chain store figures above are in decided contrast with the department stores, which reported November sales 5 to 8 per cent below the same period a year ago.

Manufacturers Aid In Investigation Of Labor Relations

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of the National Association of Manufacturers said they were co-operating with the La Follette Senate Civil Liberties Committee in its investigation of labor relations.

Walter B. Weisenburg, executive vice-president of the association, said the list of 3500 members of the association had been given the committee.

Mr. Weisenburg said: "We cannot, of course, know what the specific purpose of the committee may be. We only know the general scope of the La Follette investigation.

"That is, an investigation into the thwarting of the civil rights of labor and the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

"There is no specific reference in the subpoenas to any particular aspect to come up in the hearings. That is up to the committee's judgment.

"We are co-operating fully with the committee. They asked us under subpoena to give them a list of our members and their contributions.

"Under an opinion of our law department, James A. Emery, general counsel, and John C. Gall, counsel, we did not have to furnish such a list. We did, however, turn it over to them. It will be up to the committee to make the list public, if it desires."

Stock Exchange Seat Sold At $75,000, Rise of $5000

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Arrangements were made today for sale of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $75,000, an advance of $5000 over the previous transfer.

High point for the year was reached Jan. 8, when a seat was sold for $134,000, while the low was $61,000 Oct. 18.

Crown Cork Raises Can Prices

PHILADELPHIA—Crown Can Company, subsidiary of Crown Cork & Seal Company, has advanced prices of No. 2 packers' cans, the principal grade, by $1.35 per 1000, effective Jan. 1. The new price is $19.87 per 1000.

Montgomery Ward Sales Set Record

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward and Co., reported November dollar sales established a new record for the month but that on a comparable basis the quantity of merchandise moved was slightly less than a year ago.

November sales totaled $39,550,328, an increase of 6.95 per cent compared with November, 1936. October sales totaled $48,825,203. The company explained that November this year had one more business day than the 1936 month and that sales this year included business of several stores opened since Jan. 1 and selling prices were higher. Considering these factors on a comparable basis the quantity of merchandise moved was three to four per cent less than in November, 1936.

First 10 months of Ward's fiscal year sales totaled $359,339,148 an increase of 19 per cent compared with the corresponding 1936 period and a new record for the 10 months.

Engineering Awards Drop 46 P. C. Below 1936 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Dec. 7 amounted to $31,873,000, or 24 per cent below the preceding week and 46 per cent under the corresponding week of 1936.

The comparative table showed (ciphers omitted):

	Week ended Dec. 9	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Private	$8,731	$16,658	$28,863
Federal	5,289	3,675	12,567
State-municipal	17,853	21,347	17,814
Total	31,873	41,680	59,244

21 States Lose Half Their Banks

By the Associated Press

Washington

Twenty-one states lost half or more of their banks between 1920 and 1936, the Federal Reserve Board said today in a 43-year history of American bank suspensions.

Heaviest mortality occurred in the agricultural states of the North Central and South Atlantic areas.

British People Seen Wanting To Settle War Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Announcement of the British government having for the fifth year in succession defaulted on its war debt to America has been received here with impatience.

The whole question is linked up with the general desire for closer understanding with the United States and it is increasingly realized that until this debt is wiped off there is a feeling of embarrassment on both sides.

It is also felt acutely that it is unbecoming for one of the biggest creditor nations in the world to allow to remain unsettled a liability to which it has set its hand.

The Daily Express enunciates the widely-shared British sentiment in declaring: "Settlement of the war debt on new and reasonable terms conforms with desires and aims of those on both sides of the Atlantic who favor Anglo-American friendship."

General Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, on her return from visiting the United States, testifies to this goodwill in a letter to the London Times: "I came back to London," she says, "very much heartened by my impression of what is probably the most potent force for peace and stability in the world today—Anglo-American friendship."

Comment was made here that the most interesting paragraph of the letter of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, delivered to the state department at Washington, was the following.

"I am directed to express appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the assurance that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss any proposals which His Majesty's Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness; and in return I am to assure you that His Majesty's Government will be willing to reopen discussions on the project whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached."

Southern Rhodesia Denounces Trade Pact With Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—The Department of External Affairs disclosed that Southern Rhodesia has denounced its trade agreement with Canada signed at the 1932 Ottawa Economic Conference and that the treaty will lapse Jan. 2 unless it is renewed.

An official of the department said the African colony denounced the treaty last summer under a clause that gives a participant the right to withdraw at the end of the five-year period for which the document was signed, provided it gives six months' notice.

The agreement was signed Aug. 20, 1932, by the Rt. Hon R. B. Bennett for Canada and H. U. Moffatt for Southern Rhodesia. It became effective Jan. 2, 1933, for five years, which will end just after the new year. Thereafter it was to have continued in effect until six months after the date on which either party gave notice of intention to terminate it.

Officials expressed belief Southern Rhodesia took its action because the treaty brought it little benefit. Its exports to Canada remained non-existent or small, while its imports of Canadian goods came close to the $1,000,000 mark.

Steel Operations Drop 3.5 P. C. To 27 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined further during the past week, losing 3.5 points to 27 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

The decline was caused, says the report, by curtailment of a few points at all important centers, and practically no increases of importance. However, in a number of instances schedules for this week call for additional open hearths and the rate may recover a few points. Pittsburgh declined 5 points to 19 per cent, Chicago 6 points to 24, Eastern Pennsylvania 2 points to 29, Youngstown 11 points to 24 and Birmingham 9 points to 45.

New England gained 4 points to 36 and Detroit 2 points to 52. There was no change from the preceding week at Wheeling 30 per cent, Cleveland 31, Buffalo 21 and St. Louis 20.6. Cincinnati regained the 15 points lost the previous week, to 29 per cent.

Signs of Improvement

"Slight signs of improvement in the steel market apparent a week ago have been multiplied," says the survey, "and a distinct change in sentiment has taken place. In both eastern and western centers encouragement has come from a slightly better volume of orders from miscellaneous sources.

"In some cases important sellers last week booked the best tonnage in six to eight weeks and a midwestern mill has increased operations 10 points on the basis of increased orders where two weeks ago it had expected to decrease output.

"The increase in buying is in small lots for immediate delivery, indicating inventories are being depleted and assortments broken, a harbinger of larger buying after the year end.

"Although much less in volume than usual at the year's end, railroad buying of rails and rolling stock continues to give mills fair tonnages, mostly for rolling in January and later months.

"Production of steel ingots in November was 2,153,781 gross tons, almost 37 per cent less than October output and 59 per cent below March, the high tonnage this year. This was the lowest monthly production since December, 1934. In spite of this low record for last month, cumulative production for 11 months is only 7 per cent lower than for the corresponding period in 1929, the alltime peak, and 4 per cent below the similar period of 1928, the second highest. November operations were at 38.22 per cent of capacity, compared with 90.27 per cent in April, the year's high rate.

Auto Output Sags

"Automobile assemblies sagged slightly to 85,765, compared with 86,848 the preceding week."

For the second consecutive week the composite of steelworks scrap prices has advanced, gaining 17 cents, to $13.08. This was caused by stronger prices in Eastern Pennsylvania, particularly from export competition. The iron and steel composite was carried up 2 cents to $38.88 by the scrap advance. Finished steel composite is steady at $61.70.

Equipped to Enjoy Winter

No fun surpasses the exhilaration of winter sports, especially when you know that your costume is fashionably correct as well as comfortably practical. Many Department Stores and Specialty Shops advertising in The Christian Science Monitor feature special departments for winter sports togs. Their expert counselors will gladly assist you in selecting clothing calculated to promote the success of your outdoor career.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN TEL & TEL

What is dividend outlook?
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 2,320,000
1937 vol. to date 239,577,592
1936 vol. to date 692,648,262

Market Finding Path of Least Resistance Down

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The path of least resistance was downward in the stock market today and leading issues retreated 1 to 4 points.

Extreme losses were shaded in many instances near the final hour, but the come-back was feeble. There was an assortment of new lows for the year or longer.

Dealings were quiet throughout, transfers being at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

While the business scene was viewed a little more hopefully by market analysts, trading forces were inclined to stand aside and wait for Washington to make the next move in the campaign against the economic slide.

Mildly unsettling was the sinking of an American gunboat by the Japanese near Nanking, although an immediate apology from Tokyo tended to lessen early tension created by the incident.

Steels, Motors Soft

Among conspicuous stocks on the slide were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, J. I. Case, International Harvester, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Can, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Standard Oil of California, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Allis Chalmers, Commercial Investment Trust, Eastman Kodak, Owens-Illinois, American Tobacco "B," U. S. Gypsum and Lone Star Cement.

Wright Aeronautical, a 10-share trading unit, was an exception with a jump of several points. Other aircrafts pushed up at the opening on prospects of orders from the company planning a large trans-Atlantic plane service and expectations of expanding military purchasing. Most yielded their gains in later proceedings.

Auburn Motors broke sharply following action of the concern in petitioning for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Selling to establish income tax losses was an influence. This was expected to continue during the remainder of the month.

Bonds Are Lower

Bond market prices dipped all the way along the line today, with widest losses in some sections of the foreign department and lower-priced domestic rail issues.

Two Japanese issues dropped 2 to 3 points under better-than-average offerings, reflecting renewed nervousness over the latest incident involving Japan and other world powers. Other foreign bonds were quiet.

On the losing side in the domestic list were International Telephone 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Allegheny 5s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Government bonds were 3-32s higher to 4-32s lower.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Losses of minor fractions to more than a point were registered among active curb stocks today.

A few aircrafts and miscellaneous specialties reversed the general trend, including Pan American Airways, up more than a point, Great Atlantic & Pacific, also up 1, and Lake Shore Mines, fractionally higher.

Losers included Sherwin Williams, off 3 at slightly above 87, and American Gas & Electric, off 1 at about 28½. Fractional declines were made by Columbia Oil & Gas, Electric Bond & Share and Niagara Hudson.

Pennsylvania R. R. Lays Off Over 3000 Employees

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad, it was learned, has laid off between 3000 and 4000 employees in the last few weeks.

Railroad officials said the lay-off was due mostly to reduction in revenue.

Bonus Distributions

The Pan American Trust Company, New York, is paying a bonus of two weeks' salary to all of its employees, John B. Glenn, president, announced. Mr. Glenn stated that the bank, formed on Jan. 2, 1937, has enjoyed a highly successful first year.

The United States Shoe Corp. has announced an $85,000 Christmas bonus to employees. A statement by the executive board said production had passed 12,000 pairs daily and that an expected 48.7 per cent increase in spring sales over 1937 indicated steady employment for the first six months of the coming year.

All employees of the Lerner Stores Corporation who have been with the company a year or more are to receive one week's pay as a Christmas bonus. Those who have been employed for a period of six months, but less than one year, will receive one-half week's pay. Approximately 4500 employees will share in the bonus which is being paid to all whose salaries do not exceed $75 a week. Part-time employees will be rewarded proportionately.

Dick Crean, owner of a clothing business in Philadelphia, has announced Christmas bonuses for his 35 employees totaling $30,000—an average of approximately $857 each, the Associated Press reports. The bonuses will range from $50 for employees who have been in his employ two weeks to $2800 each for four men who have worked for him since he started the business five years ago. Mr. Crean said the amount represented the sum he had saved as discounts on bills he paid in cash.

Money Still Easy
The Rail Situation

The Smith firm, however, is supposed to have been entirely solvent. Superstition is that with the Pure Oil losses the partners got tired. Mr. Frank, the other appointee to the SEC, is considered merely another brain-truster with the usual views.

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab (1.80a) 2 38 38 38 Dec 11
Acme Steel (4) 1 46 46 46 —1
Adams Exp (.60g) *15 8½ 8½ 8½ —⅛
Adams-Millis (3) 2 20 20 20 Dec 9
Addressograph (1.40) 3 31 31 31 —1½
Advance Rumely 20 1⅜ 1½ 1⅜ + ⅛
Air Reduction (1a) 32 51½ 49¾ 50 —1¾
Air-Way El Ap 2 1½ 1 1
Alaska Jun (.80a) 22 11¼ 10⅝ 11 — ¼
Allegheny 30 1½ 1½ 1½ — ⅛
Allen pf xw 5 16½ 16 16½ +1½
Allen pf 850 ww 42 17⅜ 16½ 16½ — ⅛
Allen pf 840 ww 8 16½ 16 16½ — ⅛
Allen wr pf 10 16¾ 16½ 16½ — ⅜
Allen Std (1.60) 6 18 17½ 18 —
Allen Indust (3) 2 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
Allied Ch & Dye (6a) 7 160½ 157 157 —5
Allied Kid (1a) 3 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ Dec 9
Allied Mills (2g) 4 13½ 13½ 13½ Dec 10
Allied Stores (.20a) 18 8 7¾ 7¾ —⅛
Allied Stores pf (5) 2 52⅝ 51½ 52⅜ — ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g) 40 46 43¾ 44 • —3¼
Alpha P Cem (1) 4 12¾ 12¾ 12¾
Amal Leather 4 3⅝ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
Amal Leather pf (9) 1 22 22 22 Dec 9
Amerada (2) 18 56⅛ 55 55 —1¼
Am Ag Ch Del (75¢g) 1 58¾ 58¾ 58¾ —2
Am Brake Sh (2g) 9 13¾ 13¼ 13¼ — ⅜
Am Can (4) 21 79 73 73 —5½
Am Can pf (7) 2 166 166 166 +1
Am Car & Fdy (⅛g) 15 26¼ 24¾ 24¾ — ⅜
Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) 1 48¾ 48¾ 48¾ —1¼
Am Ch&Cable (1½g) 15 16¾ 16½ 16½ —1
Am Ch & Cable pf (5) 1 100 100 100 Dec 9
Am Chicle (4a) 2 93 91½ 93 —2
Am Colortype 2 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ — ⅛
Am Comi Alcohol 16 16⅝ 16 16 — ⅛
Am Cryn Sug (3¾g) 12 15½ 14¾ 14¾ — ⅜
Am Encaustic Tiling 8 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛ — ⅛
Am European 1 7 7 7 Nov 30
Am & Foreign Pow 5 4⅝ 4½ 4½ — ⅛
Am & For P $6 pf 5 18 17⅜ 17½ —1
Am & For P $7 pf 2 21¾ 21 21 —1¾
Am & For P 2 pf 5 10 9⅞ 10 —
Am Hawaii SS (1a) 5 11 11 11 Dec 10
Am Hide & Leather 7 4 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
Am Hide & L pf (3) 1 25 25 25 Dec 11
Am Home Pr (2.40a) 2 36½ 36½ 36½ Dec 11
Am Ice 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞ + ⅛
Am Ice pf (2½g) 1 16½ 16½ 16½ Dec 10
Am International 2 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ + ⅛
Am Locomotive 21 22¾ 21 21 —1½
Am Loco pf (7k) 1 64⅞ 64⅞ 64⅞ —2¼
Am M & Fdy (1) 12 15¼ 15 15¼ + ½
Am M & Met (.60) 3 5 5 5
Am Metal (1½g) 4 29⅞ 29¼ 29¼ —1
Am Metal 6% pf (6) 1 101½ 101½ 101½ + ⅛
Am Power & Light 34 7⅞ 7⅝ 7 — ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf (5½k) 4 44½ 44 44⅜ — ⅜
AmP&L$5pf (4.68¾k) 3 35¾ 35½ 35½ — ⅜
Am Rad & St S (.60) 50 13¾ 13½ 13½ — ⅜
Am Roll Mill (2g) 74 19⅞ 18⅞ 19¼ —1
Am Roll Mill pf (4½) 4 69½ 68 68 —1½
Am Safety Raz (2) 3 17⅜ 17¼ 17¼ — ⅛
Am Seating (1¼g) 1 11½ 11½ 11½ — ⅛
Am Smelt & R (5g) 48 49 46½ 46½ —2¼
Am Smelt & R pf (7) 2 123½ 123½ 123½ —
Am Snuff (3a) 12 50 50 50 Dec 10
Am Steel Fdrs (2) 46 33 31 31¼ —1⅝
Am Stores 3 9 8⅞ 8⅞ — ¼
Am Sugar Ref (2) 7 26 25¼ 25¼ —1½
Am Sugar Ref pf (7) 1 109 109 109
Am Sumat Tob (1a) 1 17¼ 17⅜ 17⅜ — ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9) 30 149½ 148¼ 149¼ — ½
Am Tobacco (5) 12 61¾ 60⅝ 60⅝ —1⅝
Am Tobacco B (5) 12 64¾ 61½ 61½ —3½
Am Tobacco pf (6) 3 138¾ 138½ 138¾ — ¼
Am Type Founders 5 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝ — ⅛
Am Wat Wks (.80) 28 13½ 13 13 — ⅛
Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) 1 87⅞ 87⅛ 87½ Dec 8
Am Woolen 3 4½ 4¼ 4¾ — ⅛
Am Woolen pf 10 26½ 25¾ 25¾ —1¼
Am Zinc L & S 7 6¾ 6⅛ 6⅛ — ⅜
Am Zinc pr pf (2½g) 1 34¼ 34¼ 34¼ Dec 10
Anaconda (1¾g) 182 31½ 30½ 30½ —1¾
Anacon W&C (4a) 4 49 49 49 Dec 7
Anchor Cap (.60a) 13 18½ 17⅞ 18 — ⅛
Andes Copper (½g) 1 15 15 15 Dec 8
A P W Paper 1 4 4 4 Nov 30
Arch-Dan-M (2) 4 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ — ⅛
Armour Del pf (7) 2 99 98½ 99 Dec 9
Armour Ill (.70g) 17 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛ — ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf (6) 2 66 65¾ 65¾ — ¾
Armour Ill pf (7) 1 97⅞ 97⅞ 97⅞ Dec 1
Armstrong C (2½g) 6 38 37 37⅜ —1¾
Arnold Const (1g) 2 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ — ¼
Artloom 2 4 4 4
Assd Dry Goods 14 7½ 7 7 — ¾
Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) 1 100 100 100 Dec 9
Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k) 1 67 67 67 +7
Associates Inv (3a) *1 40 40 40 Dec 9
Atch T & S F (2g) 36 41 40 40 Dec 9
Atchison pf (5) 1 73¼ 73¼ 73¼ — ¾
Atl Coast Line (1½g) 7 26¾ 26 26 —1
Atl Gulf & W In 2 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Atl Refining (1) 1 13 13 13 Dec 9
Atl Refining pf (4) 1 104⅞ 104⅞ 104⅞ Dec 9
Atlas Corp (.80) 27 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3) 2 40 40 40 + ¼
Atlas Pow (3¾g) *1 45 45 45 — ½
Atlas Tack (½g) 4 6 6 6
Auburn Auto 112 6½ 3¼ 3⅜ —3⅝
Austin Nichols 6 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾ Dec 8
Aviation Corp 24 3⅞ 3½ 3½ — ⅛

B

Baldwin Loco ct 55 9¼ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅞
Balt & Ohio 57 12¼ 11⅞ 11⅞ — ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf 7 15⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝ — ⅝
Bang & Aroos (2½) 2 32 32 32 —2
Barber Co (1g) 5 17 16⅜ 16⅜ — ⅜
Barker Bros 7 10½ 10 10¼ — ⅛
Barnsdall (1) 11 14 13⅝ 13⅝ — ⅛
Bayuk Cigar (¾a) 4 11 10¾ 11 + ⅛
Beatrice Cr (1a) *3 16¼ 16 16 — ⅛
Beat Cr pf ww (5) 1 93 93 93 Nov 30
Beldg-Hem (1) 2 95½ 95 95½ + ⅜
Belg NR pf (3.27g) 2 77⅛ 73¾ 73¾ —3¼
Bendix Av Int (1) 1 82½ 22½ 82½ Dec 10
Benef In Ln (2g) 21 13 12½ 12½ — ⅜
Best & Co (2½a) 9 17½ 17½ 17½ + ⅛
Beth Steel (5g) 141 56¼ 54½ 54½ —2½
Beth Steel 5% pf (1) 13 14½ 14⅜ 14½
Beth Steel 7% pf (7) 1 90¾ 90¾ 90¾ + ¼
Bigelow-San (3½g) 9 27 27 27 Dec 11
Black & Decker (1a) 30 149½ 148¼ 149¼ — ½
Blaw-Knox (1.20g) 11 12¾ 12½ 12⅝ — ⅜
Boeing Air (.40g) 137 29¼ 27½ 27½ —1⅞
Bohn Alum (4g) 2 27 26 26 —1½
Bond Stores (1.60) 2 13½ 13 13 — ½
Borden (1.60) 18 17⅞ 17⅜ 17½
Borg Warner (2a) 26 26 24⅞ 25 —1¼
Boston & Maine 2 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅜ + ⅛
Botany C M A 1 1 1 1 Dec 11
Bower R Bear (3½g) 5 19 19 19 Dec 10
Bridgepf Brass (¾g) 15 9¼ 9 9 — ⅛
Briggs Mfg (4g) *10 22½ 21½ 21½ —1⅞
Briggs&Strat (3½g) 3 30¼ 30¼ 30¼ Dec 9
Bristol-Myers (2.40a) 1 31 31 31
Bklyn & Queens T 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞ + ⅛
Bklyn & Q T pf 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ Dec 8
Bkln-Man Tr 7 9⅞ 9½ 9½ — ⅜
Bklyn-M T pf (6) 3 31 30 30 —1½
Bklyn Un Gas (1.60) 5 19⅜ 19⅜ 19⅜ — ¼
Brown Shoe (3) 1 36 36 36 Dec 6
Bruns-Balke (1g) 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ — ¼
Bucyrus-Erie (¾g) 10 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅛
Budd Mfg 8 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
Budd Wheel (.20g) 4 4½ 4¼ 4¼
Bullard Co (2g) 5 18½ 18⅜ 18½
Bulova Watch (4a) 1 32½ 32½ 32½ — ⅝
Burlington Mills (1) 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Burr Ad Ma (1a) 20 18 17⅜ 17⅞
Bush Terminal 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
Bush Term 7% deb 2 8 8 8 —⅝
Butler Bros (.60) 2 8½ 8½ 8½ — ⅛
Butler Bros pf (1½) 3 20 20 20 —1
Butte Cop&Z (.10g) 3 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜ — ⅛
Byers Co 4 10½ 10 10 — ⅛
Byron Jackson (2a) 1 17½ 17½ 17½ — ½

C

Calif Pack (1½a) 3 21½ 21½ 21½ — ⅛
Calif Pack pf (2½) 1 50 50 50 Nov 19
Callahan Z-Ld 5 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
Calumet & H (1.10g) 4 8¾ 8⅜ 8⅜ — ⅛
Campbell Wy (1a) 9 13½ 12⅞ 12⅞ — ¼
Can Dry Ginger Ale 12 14½ 13¾ 13⅞ — ⅛
Canadian Pacific 42 8½ 7⅞ 8 — ⅛
Cannon Mills (2) 2 30⅞ 30⅞ 30⅞ + ⅜
Cap Adm A (½g) 2 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛ Dec 8
Carpenter Stl(1.85g) 1 15 14¾ 15 + ⅛
Carriers & Gen(.15g) 3 4 3⅞ 3⅞ — ⅛
Case J I (.60g) 4 94½ 92 92 —1½
Caterpil Trac (2a) 15 52¾ 50¾ 51 —2
Caterpil Tr pf (5) 10 101 100 100 —1
Celanese Corp 25 15⅞ 15½ 15¾ — ⅛
Celanese pr pf (7) 1 92 92 92 Dec 8
Celotex (1.20g) 4 25½ 25 25½ Dec 9
Cent Aguirre(3.38g) 1 28¼ 28¼ 28¼ — ¾
Cent Pdy 7 3⅝ 3½ 3½ — ⅛
Cent RR NJ 11 11 11 11 Dec 10
Cent Viol Sug (⅛g) 8 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
Cent Rib M (.40g) 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞ Dec 7
Cerro de Pas (4a) 12 40½ 39¼ 39½ —1
Certain-teed 22 8⅝ 7½ 7¾ — ⅜
Champ Pap & F (2) 1 29 29 29 —1½
Checker Cab 3 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛ Dec 10
Ches & Ohio (3a) 52 38⅝ 37¾ 37¾ — ⅝
Ches & Ohio pf (4) 1 92¾ 92¾ 92¾ Nov 19
Ches Corp (3a) 24 47⅞ 45½ 45½ —2¼
Chi & E Ill 3 1½ 1½ 1½ Dec 9
Chi & E Ill pf 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝ — ½
Chi & N W 7 1½ 1¾ 1¾ + ⅛
Chi & N W pf 7 5¾ 5¼ 5¼ Dec 10
Chi Gt West 1 1½ 1½ 1½
Chi Gt West pf 4 5¼ 5 5 — ⅛
Chi Mail Or (1½g) 4 12½ 12 12 Dec 10
Chi M St P & P 4 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
Chi M St P & P pf 4 2 2 2 — ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) *1 29½ 28½ 29½ Dec 10
Chi Rk Is & P 1 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅜ + ⅛
C R I & P 6% pf 2 2½ 2 2 — ¾
C R I & P 7% pf 1 3⅛ 3 3 Dec 10
Chi Yell Cab (1¼g) 1 9½ 9½ 9½ Dec 3
Chick Cot Oil 2 12¾ 12¾ 12¾
Childs Co 2 4½ 4½ 4½ — ⅜
Chrysler (10g) 240 84½ 84⅛ 84½ —2
City Ice & P (3) 4 13½ 13 13½ Dec

D

Davega Stores (¾) 3 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛ — ⅛
Davega Strs pf (1¼) 1 14½ 14½ 14½ — ⅛
Deere & Co 58 24¾ 23½ 23½ —1¼
Deere & Co pf (1.40) 2 22 22 22 Dec 11
Diesel-Wem-GH(2g) 2 15 15 15
Del & Hudson 7 17⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜ —1
Del Lack & W 12 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛ — ⅛
Den & Rio G W pf 1 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼ Dec 11
Detroit Edison (6g) 11 91½ 91 91½ —⅜
Devoe & Rayn A (3a) 1 34 34 34 Dec 11
Diamond Match (1a) 3 21⅛ 21¼ 21¼ — ⅛
Diam Mat pf (1¾a) 3 32 31¼ 32 —
Diam T Mot (1) 17 7¾ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
Disc Corp-Seag (½g) 7 15½ 14⅞ 14⅞ — ⅝
Dist Corp-S pf ww (5) 1 67⅞ 67⅞ 67⅞ Dec 10
Dixie Vortex (1½a) 1 15½ 15½ 15½ Dec 11
Doehler Die-C (2g) *4 21¼ 21 21 — ⅛
Dome Mines (4½g) 9 49¾ 49½ 49½ — ⅛
Dominion Stores 1 5½ 5½ 5½ Dec 11
Douglas Aircraft 71 38⅞ 36¾ 38⅝ —1¾
Dow Chem (3.35g) 2 89⅜ 89⅜ 89⅜ Dec 9
Dresser A (1½g) 1 29 29 29 Dec 3
Dresser B 2 9¾ 9¼ 9⅜ — ⅛
Duluth So Sh & Atl 2 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ Nov 23
Duluth S S & A pf 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ Dec 2
Dunhill International 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ Dec 11
Dupian Silk (1) 1 11½ 11½ 11½ Nov 23
du Pont de N (6½g) 31 114¾ 111½ 111½ —3¾
du Pont deb (6) 1 131⅝ 131⅜ 131⅝
du Pont pf (4½) 2 110⅝ 110⅝ 110⅝ — ⅜

E

Eastern Rolling Mill 1 6 6 6
Eastman Kodak (8a) 5 160 160 160 —3
Eaton Mfg (2¾g) 1 18½ 18½ 18½ — ½
Eitingon Schild 4 4 4 4
Elec & Mus (.19g) 5 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
El Auto Lite (2.60g) 11 19⅞ 18¾ 18¾ — ⅜
Elec Boat (.60g) 4 6⅞ 6¾ 6⅞ + ⅛
Elec Pow & Light 79 13½ 13 13 — ⅛
Elec P & L $6 pf 1 43¼ 43¼ 43¼ Dec 11
Elec P & L pf 5 44¼ 44 44 —1½
Elec Stor Bat (2½g) 5 26 25½ 26 —¼
Elk Horn Coal 1 ¾ ¾ ¾ Dec 8
Elk Horn Coal pf 2 3 2⅞ 2⅞ Dec 6
El Paso N Gas (2a) 4 18¾ 18¾ 18¾
Endicott-Johnson (3) 1 35½ 35½ 35½ + ⅜
Eng Pub Svc 3 7 6½ 6½ Dec 10
Eng P S $5 pf (5) 2 50½ 50 50 Dec 7
Eng PS pf ww (5½) 1 51 51 51 Dec 10
Eng P S $6 pf (6) 1• 52 52 52 Dec
Equitable Off Bldg 12 21½ 21¼ 21¼ — ⅛
Erie RR 2 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
Erie 1 pf 2 13 12½ 13⅛ —
Erie 2 pf 2 9½ 9 9 Dec 10
Eureka Vac Clean 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
Evans Prod (1) 13 10¼ 9⅞ 10
Exchange Buffet 7 1½ 1½ 1½ — ⅜

F

Fairbanks Mor (1a) 9 30¼ 27⅝ 27⅝ —2⅛
Fairbanks M pf (6) 1 150 150 150 Mar31
Fajardo Sug (4g) 1 32 31¾ 31¾ —1⅜
Fed Light & Trac 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
Fed Min & Sm (5g) 9 68 68 68 Dec 3
Fed M & Sm pf (7) 2 95 94 95 Nov
Fed Motor 1 3 3 3
Fed Screw 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ — ⅛
Fed Water Serv A 7 2 2 2
Fed D Stores (2) 9 17⅜ 16½ 16½ —1⅛
Fed D Strs pf (4¼) 1 67 67 67 —3
Fid P F Ins (1.60a) 2 29¾ 29 29 — ¾
Firestn T&R (2) 10 30¼ 29 29¼ — ½
Firestn T&R pf (6) 1 90½ 90½ 90½ — ½
First Nat Strs (2½a) 8 50¼ 50 50 — ¼
Flintkote (1) 17 17⅜ 16½ 16⅝ — ⅛
Florence Sto (1½g) 2 29 29 29 Nov 30
Florsheim Sh A (2) 1 17½ 17½ 17½ Nov 29
Follansbee (1) 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
Food Mach (2½a) 8 32 31½ 31½ Dec 10
Foster Wheeler 10 18⅜ 17⅞ 17½ —1
Francisco Sug 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ Dec 8
Freeport Sul (2) 5 23¼ 21½ 21½ — ½

G

Gabriel A 5 2 1¾ 1¾ — ¼
Gair (Robert) 50 4⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞ —1
Gair (Robt) pf (3) 2 30 15 15 —6
Gar Wood Ind (¾g) 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Gen Am Investors 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ — ⅜
Gen Am Inv pf (6) 1 92½ 92½ 92½ Dec 1
Gen Am Tran (3½g) 8 42¾ 41 41 —2
Gen Baking (.60a) 9 7⅞ 7½ 7¾ — ⅛
Gen Bronze 2 4 4 4 —
Gen Cable 12 12⅜ 11¾ 11¾ — ⅝
Gen Cable A 3 24 23 23 —2
Gen Cable pf (7k) 1 80 80 80 Dec 8
Gen Cig (3g) 5 24¾ 24½ 24½
Gen Elec (2.20g) 128 43¼ 41⅝ 41½ —1⅝
Gen Foods (2) 18 31⅝ 30¾ 31 —1
Gen Gas & Elec A 5 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ —
Gen Mills (3) 1 51 51 51 —1
Gen Motors (3¾g) 305 34½ 33 33½ —1⅜
Gen Motors pf (5) 2 115 115 115 Dec 11
Gen Outdoor Adv 2 5½ 5½ 5½ —
Gen Out Ad A (1½k) 8 16 15½ 16 —½
Gen Print Ink (.90g) 3 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ + ⅛
Gen Pub Service 68 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ Dec 11
Gen Ry Sig (1) 4 22½ 22½ 22½ —1⅜
Gen Real & Util 52 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 —⅛
Gen Real & Util pf 1 17½ 17 17 —1⅜
Gen Refract (2b) 2 26⅝ 26¼ 26¼ — ½
Gen Thea Eq (1¼g) *1 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝ + ⅜
Gen Time Inst (1a) *1 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝ Dec 10
Gen Tire & Rub (1) 3 12⅜ 12¼ 12¼ Dec 11
Gillette (1) 15 9¾ 9½ 9½ — ⅛
Gillette pf (5) 5 88⅞ 87 87 Dec 9
Gimbel Bros 10 8¾ 8½ 8½ —
Gimbel $6 pf (6) 3 53 53 53 Dec 10
Glidden Co (2a) 8 25⅜ 25 25 — ⅜
Glidden cv pf (2¼) 2 47 46¾ 47 + ⅛
Gobel (Adolph) 4 2⅝ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20a) 2 3 3 3
Goodrich (2) 22 16½ 16 16¼ — ¾
Goodrich pf (5) 6 55½ 54½ 55½ — ¼
Goodyr T&R(2½g) 50 20½ 19½ 19¾ —1⅛
Goodyr T & R pf (5) 2 80 80 80 —2
Gotham Silk Hos 8 4¼ 4 4⅛
Graham-Paige 119 1⅝ 1½ 1½ — ⅛
Granby Consol Min 4 4½ 4½ 4½ —
Grand Union 3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
Gran City Sti(1½g) 1 13½ 13¼ 13½ Dec 11
Grant (W T) (1.60a) 2 27 27 27 —1
Grant (WT) pf (1) 2 22 21¾ 21¾ — ¼
Gt Nor Ir O ct (1½g) *6 15 14¼ 14¼ — ½
Gt No Ry pf (2g) 25 25½ 24¾ 24¾ —1¼
Gt W Sug (2.40a) 3 30 29 29 — ⅝
Green (H L) (1.80a) 8 16⅛ 16⅝ 16¾
Greyhound (.80a) 25 10¾ 10¼ 10⅜ — ⅜
Greyhound pf (.50) 3 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝ + ⅛
Guantanamo Sugar 2 1½ 1½ 1½ Dec 9
Gulf Mobile & Nor 5 6½ 6 6½ Dec 10
Gulf M & N pf (3½k) 1 30 30 30 Dec 11

H

Hackensk Wat (3½a) 1 35 35 35 Dec 10
Hall Printing 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝ — ⅛
Hamilton W (2g) 1 20 20 20 — ⅛
Hart-Walker (2) 10 33¾ 31½ 32 —1½
Hat Corp A (.80g) 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Hayes Body 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ Dec 11
Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a) 1 97 97 97 Dec 10
Hecker Prod (.60a) 14 8¾ 8¼ 8¾ — ⅛
Heime (G W) (5a) 3 93 93 93 — ½
Hercules Motors (2) 7 15½ 15 15 —1
Hercules Pow (¾g) 1 50½ 50½ 50½ +4¼
Hershey Choc (3) 1 41 41 41 Dec 11
Hersh cv pf (5a) 1 86 86 86 Dec 11
Hinde & D P (2) 1 18 18 18 Dec 6
Holland Furn (2g) 5 23½ 22¾ 22¾ —1¼
Hollander (1) 2 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ Dec 11
Holly Sugar (2¾g) 10 20 20 20 —½
Homestake M (4½a) 8 52¾ 52¾ 52½ + ¼
Hood-Her A (2½) 1 25½ 25½ 25½ + ¼
Hood-Her B (1½) 7 10¼ 10 10 — ⅛
Household Fin (4a) 1 81 81 81 Dec 10
Household F pf (5) 1 82 82 82
Houston Oil 19 7⅛ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
Howe Sound (3a) 8 49 48¼ 48½ — ½
Hudson & Man 3 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
Hudson & Man pf 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
Hudson Motor (1½g) 12 7 6¾ 6¾ Dec 11
Hupp Motor 28 1⅝ 1½ 1½ —

I

Illinois Central 15 11⅜ 11 11 — ⅛
Illinois Central pf 2 19½ 19½ 19½ —1
Indian Refin (.15g) 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ Dec 9
Indust Rayon (1) 10 17½ 17 17½ + ⅛
Inger Rand (6g) 5 84 82 82 —1½
Inland Steel (4a) 8 66 67¼ 67¼ —2¾
Inspiration Coaper 19 11¾ 11⅜ 11½ —⅛
Insurshares ct (.20) 2 4 4 4
Intertype Rap Tr 1 7 7 7 Dec 11
Interchem Corp (3) 3 33 33 33 — ¼
Interconn Rubber 1 22½ 21½ 21½ —1½
Interlake Ir (.60g) 14 13 9¾ 9¾ — ¼
Int Agricultural 8 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
Int Agr pf (3k) 1 34 34 34 —1
Int Bus Mach (6a) 4 136½ 132 134¾ —3¼
Int Harvestr (2½a) 129 65½ 64 64¼ —2¾
Int Harvester pf (7) 1 146¾ 146¾ 146¾ +4¾
Int Hydro-Elec A 16 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ — ⅛
Int Mer Marine 8 4 4 4 —
Int Mining (.90g) 8 8½ 8½ 8½ + ⅛
Int Nickel Can (2a) 98 48⅝ 42⅜ 43¼ —1⅜
Int Nick Can pf (7) 1 123 123 123 Dec 7
Int Pap & P 31 10 9⅜ 9¾ —⅜
Int Pap & P pf (5) 14 42 40 40 —3
Int Salt (1¼a) 4 31 30¾ 31 Dec
Int Shoe (2) 3 33⅜ 33⅛ 33⅛ Dec 10
Int Silver 1 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞ —⅜
Int T & T Inc (2) 12 8¼ 7⅞ 7⅞ —⅛
Intrst Dp ft (3¾g) 3 11¾ 11½ 11½ —⅛
Intertype (.60a) 1 8½ 8½ 8½ + ⅜
Island Creek Co (2) 1 22 22 22 Dec 11

J—K

Jewel Tea (4a) 1 83¾ 83¾ 83¾ — ¼
Johns-Manville (3a) 8 83 81 81¾ —1⅛
Kaiser-Frazer (2g) 2 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅛ Dec 10
Kan City Southern 3 9½ 8¾ 8¾ Dec 10
Kan City So pf (1½g) 2 18⅜ 18⅛ 18⅛ Dec 9
Kan Gas & El (1.60) 1 18 18 18 Dec 9
Kayser (J) (2a) 1 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅜ — ⅛
Kelsey-Hayes Wh A 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ Dec 9
Kelsey-Hayes Wh B 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ —
Kennecott Cop (2a) 147 37⅛ 35¾ 35¾ —1⅝
Keystone S & W (2) 12 8 7⅞ 7⅞ — ⅛
Kimberly-Clark (1a) 17 49¾ 48¾ 48¾ —1
Kinney (G R) 10 15⅛ 15¼ 15¼ —
Kresge (S S) (1.20g) 10 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝ —⅛
Kress Dept Stores 1 27 27 27 Dec 11
Kroger Groc (1.50) 39 16½ 16 16½ —

L

Lambert (1¾) 1 9 9 9 Dec 11
Lane Bryant (.½g) 2 7 7 7 Nov 4
Lee Rub & T (1.60g) 13 13½ 13 13 —
Lehigh Port Cem (1½) 1 17½ 17½ 17½ —1
Lehigh Valley Coal 1 2 2 2 —
Lehigh Val Coal pf 1 17 17 17 —
Lehigh Valley RR 1 2 2 2 —
Lehman Corp (2a) 1 23½ 23½ 23½ —
Lehn & Fink (1¾) 1 20½ 20½ 20½ —
Lerner Stores (2a) 1 24½ 24½ 24½ Dec 10
L O F Glass (4) 20 37 35¼ 35¾ —1¼
Life Savers (1.60a) 5 25 25 25 Dec 6
Ligg & Myers (4a) 14 86¼ 85¾ 85¾ —1¼
Ligg & My B (4a) 14 86¾ 86 86 —⅛
Ligg & My pf (7) 2 163½ 163½ 163½ +2
Lily Tulip Cup (1¼) 3 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅜ —
Lima Loco (2½g) 22 32½ 30 30 —2½
Link Belt (2a) 2 39¾ 39¾ 39¾
Liq Carbonic (1.60a) 4 19 19 19
Loew's (.7½g) 48 49¼ 47½ —1
Loew's pf (6½) 1 104½ 104½ 104½ Dec 11
Lorl 25 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
Lone Star Cem (3a) 46 37 36½ 36½ —2¾
Long-Bell A 1 39¾ 39¾ 39¾ — ¼
Loose-W Bis (1.60g) 5 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜ —⅛
Lorillard (P) (1.20) 9 16½ 16¼ 16½ — ⅛
Louis & Nash (6g) 3 81¾ 80¾ 80¾ —1¼
Louisv G&E A (1½) 6 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅛ — ⅜
Ludlum Steel (1) 7 18⅜ 17¼ 17½ —1⅛

M

MacAnd & F (2a) 1 31 31 31 Dec
Mack Trucks (1a) 5 31¼ 31 31 — ⅛
Macy (R H) (2a) 18 29 28⅛ 28⅛ —1
Madison Sq Gar (1.35g) 7 10⅞ 10⅜ 10⅜ —
Magma Cop (2½g) 3 34½ 34 34 —1
Mahati Sugar ct 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ Nov 30
Mandel Bros (1g) 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ Dec 11
Manhattan Sh m zst 2 6 5⅞ 6 Dec 11
Manhattan Shirt (1) 34 10½ 9⅝ 9⅝ —1⅛
Manvcelo Oil 13 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ —
Marine Midl (.60a) 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
Martin-Rock (4¾g) 1 5 5 5 —
Marshall Field 12 9⅝ 9¼ 9½ —⅜
Martin (G L) Co 37 17¼ 16½ 16½ —⅝
Martin-Parry 5

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Need Not Pay Interest on Bonds Called in Advance

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today the Treasury does not have to continue to pay interest on gold bonds it called for redemption in advance of the maturity rate.

Justice Cardozo wrote the majority decision which was read in his absence by Chief Justice Hughes.

The decision was on litigation involving Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati, son of the late President and Chief Justice William Howard Taft; the estate of James J. Ransom of Des Moines; and Arthur Machen of Baltimore.

Called Act of Bad Faith

Justice McReynolds, joined by Justices Butler and Sutherland, dissented to the decision in the Machen case. They said that it "gives effect to an act of bad faith and upholds patent repudiation."

Later Justice McReynolds said, in response to inquiries, that the dissent also applied to the other two gold cases. This made the court division 6 to 3.

Mr. Cardozo said that the secretary of the Treasury "did not act in excess of his lawful powers by issuing the calls without further authority from the Congress than was conferred by the statutes under which the bonds were issued."

Mr. Taft contended a decision against the Government would cost the Treasury only $10,000,000 interest on $70,000,000 of gold bonds that had been called prior to maturity but still were outstanding.

Would Save $350,000,000

Solicitor General Stanley Reed replied, however, that the Treasury had outstanding $5,000,000,000 of gold bonds that had not yet been called. He added that if the Treasury could call them in and refund them at a lower interest rate, the potential saving would be $350,000,000.

This estimate was based, he said, on the $550,000,000 saving obtained from $8,000,000,000 of gold bonds already called and refunded.

Mr. Taft, who also appeared for the Ransom estate, and H. Vernon Eney of Baltimore, counsel for Mr. Machen, contended the Treasury could not legally redeem the bonds without paying off in gold, the specified medium of redemption. Since the Government did not do this, they argued it must continue to pay interest until the maturity date.

The Ransom suit directly involved $175 interest on a $10,000 first Liberty loan bond; the Taft suit $1.07 interest on a $50 fourth Liberty bond, and the Machen suit $17.50 interest on a $1000 first Liberty bond.

Opposition Is Shown U.S. Buying Cotton To Increase Price

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—A proposal of southern senators that the government buy up to 6,000,000 bales of cotton in an effort to raise the price to 12 cents a pound evoked today sharp sectional opposition.

Chairman Smith (D-SC) of the Senate agricultural committee offered the proposal as an amendment to the pending farm bill. He said it had the support of cotton belt senators and Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Senators from the wheat belt were reported planning an amendment to direct government purchase of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat.

New Englanders talked of directing the government to buy the big potato surplus.

These moves were seen as attempts to beat the cotton-purchase by "amending it to death."

Senator George (D-Ga) said the proposal was a sincere effort by Southern senators to bolster the compulsory provisions of the new bill.

He said that cotton growers next year would receive little more than the amount of present benefit payments under the soil conservation act, and so might turn down the program to limit production to between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 bales, because of low prices and a large surplus.

"The purchase program would raise prices and remove the surplus," Senator George said, "and make reduction next year easier."

Financial Briefs

Consumption of cotton by the rubber industry this year may amount to about 700,000 bales in all rubber products including about 450,000 bales in tires, S. B. Robertson, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, estimated.

Workers in plants adjacent to open fields may be protected from snow glare this winter by a new product which the Skybryte Company has developed. It is a pale green adhesive liquid which, when brushed or sprayed on windows, admits more than 90 per cent of sunlight yet reduces it to mellow softly-diffused illumination.

Rubber tires rapidly are supplanting steel wheels as original equipment on farm tractors. Statistics gathered by rubber companies indicate that between 50 and 60 per cent of farm tractors sold this year are being equipped with rubber tires against only about 37 per cent in 1936 and 5 per cent in 1933, when used of tires on tractors was getting started.

Sixty houses have been constructed by the Continental Oil Company and 43 are now under construction to meet a shortage of proper housing facilities in several oil-producing areas.

Adams & Peck have prepared a table comparing 1936 fixed charge coverage of the principal railroads with the coverage of fixed charges on an estimated basis giving effect to a 15 per cent rate increase and 1937 wage increases.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	3½s '43-47	107	106.30	106.30
2	3½s '46-44	106.22	106.23	106.23
2	3½s '46-44 Reg	106.21	106.21	106.21
10	4s '54-44	111.28	111.28	111.26
3	3⅜s '47-45	103.9	103.9	103.9
1	4¼s '52-47	116.11	116.11	116.11
75	2½s '51-48	101.21	101.20	101.20
105	2½s '52-49	99.15	99.13	99.13
1	2½s '54-51	100.26	100.26	100.26
27	3s '55-51	103.26	103.25	103.26
2	2½s '60-55	101.16	101.16	101.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

8	3s '47-42	103.22	103.18	103.18
1	3¼s '64-44	103.8	103.8	103.8
7	3s '49-44	103.27	102.27	102.27

Home Owners' Loan

13	2½s '49-39	101.6	101.2	101.2
12	3s '52-44	102.29	102.26	102.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
12	Alleghany 5s'44	75	74	74
10	Alleghany 5s'49	86½	84	84
65	Alleghany 5s'50 st	37	35¼	35¼
16	Allis Chalm 4c'52	102	101½	101½
10	Am & For P 5s 2030	60	58¾	58¾
46	AT & SF 4s '95	107⅞	107¾	107¾
1	AT & SF aj 4s '95	103	103	103
3	A C Line 1st 4s '52	91⅜	91½	91½
35	ACL cit 4s '52	75	75	75
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	35½	35⅛	35⅛
1	Atl Dan 2d 4s '48	31	31	31
36	Auburn Auto 4½s '39	21¾	20	20
46	B & O rfg 6s '95	53¼	52½	52½
30	B & O 1st 5s '48	83¾	83	82
23	B & O rfg 5s '95	45	44⅛	44⅛
21	B & O 5s '96 P	44	43¾	43¾
8	B & O 5s 2000 D	44	43¾	43¾
54	B & O cv 4½s '60	37	36	36¼
10	B & O 4s '48	78⅞	78½	78½
1	B & O 4s FLE & WV '41	75¼	75¼	75¼
36	B & O 5s S W '50	62	62	62
1	B & O 4s T C '59	56	56	56
15	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100	99½	99½
12	Boston & Me 5s '67	92¼	92⅛	92¼
3	Bost & Me 4½s JJ '61	51	50	50
10	Boston & Me 5s '55	47	47	47
5	Bkly Edis 2¾s '68	53	53	53
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	77	77	77
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57	90¾	90¾	90¾
6	Bur C R&No 5s '34	46	45¼	45¼
12	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116	116	116
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	118	118	118
2	Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
2	Can Pac 5s '54	114	114	114
18	Can Pac 4s perp	101	101	101
3	Caro C&O 6s '52	86	85⅝	85⅝
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	108½	108½	108½
9	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	75	75	75
13	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	8	8	8
4	Cen New Eng 4s '61	97⅞	97½	97⅞
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	42	41⅞	41⅞
16	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75¼	74¼	74¼
4	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	98	97⅞	97⅞
1	Cen RR — J 4s '87	37	37	37
2	Champ P&F 3¾s'50	29½	29½	29½
6	Chi & Alton 3s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	34½	34	34
36	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23¼	22¼	23⅛
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	8	7	7⅝
1	MonWPaRR 4½s '60	16	16	16
1	MonWPaPS 6s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Mont Pow 3½s '66	94¼	94¼	94¼
12	Mor & Esse 4½s '55	88½	88½	88¾
4	Mor & Es 3½s 2000	61¾	61	61
1	Nassau El 4s '51	74	74	74
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	27	27	27
38	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '48	98½	98½	98½
1	NatRyMex 4½s '57asd	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
NtRRMex	4½s '26asd	2	2	2
6	NJPow&L 4½s '60	2¾	2½	2½
8	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104½	104½	104½
2	NO Tex&M 5½s '54cl	95¼	95¼	95¼
3	NYC rfg 5s 2013	37½	37½	37½
5	NYC 4½s 2013 A	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
10	NYC cn 4s '98	73	72	72
3	NYC 3½s '46	82	82	83¼
3	NYC 3½s '52	89	89	90
122	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88½	88½	89⅜
1	NYC Lns 4b 3½s '98	71¾	71¾	71¾
5	NY Chi & StL 4s '37	96	95	96

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	48½	48½	48½
7	NY Chi&StL 4s '46	48½	48½	48½
1	NY Edis 3½s '65	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	NY Edis 3½s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	NYNH&H 4½s cv 4s '48	26	26	26
2	NYNH&H 4½s '67	23½	23½	23½
8	NYNH&H 4s '47	21½	21½	21½
4	NYNH&H 4s '55	21¾	21¾	21¾
12	NYNH&H 4s '56	21¾	20⅞	20⅞
15	NYNH&H 4s '57	21¾	20⅞	20⅞
1	NYNH&H 3½s '47	10	9⅞	9⅞
2	NYNH&H 3½s '47	20½	20½	20½
7	NY O & W 4½s '92	20½	20½	20½
2	NY Steam 4s '56	10	9¾	9¾
2	NY S&W 5m 5s '46	105½	105½	105½
25	NY S&W 2d 5s '37	9¾	9½	9½
7	NY Tel 3½s '67	26	15	15
11	NY W&Bost3½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Niagara FallsP3½s'66	5½	5½	5½
8	Norf Sou 5s '61A	105½	105½	105½
3	Norf & W 4s '96	13½	13½	13½
20	Nor Pac 4s 2047	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
12	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	89	88	88
17	Nor Pac 4s '97	78	78	78
8	Nor Pac 4s 2047	90½	89½	90½
25	Ohio Ed 5½s '52	61½	61½	61½
1	Oklahoma G&E 3¾s'66	97	96⅞	96⅞
3	Otis Steel 4½s '62	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	72	71¾	72
20	Pac G & E 3¾s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Pac G & E 4s '64	104½	104½	104¼
4	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	106	106	106
1	Penn GI Sand 4½s '60	104	104	104
9	Penn P & L 4½s '81	101	100⅝	100⅝
1	Penn Co 4s '63	88½	88¼	88¼
8	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	107¾	107¾
27	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '70	104½	104½	104½
27	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	89¾	89¾	89¾
26	Pen RR 3½s '52	93	93	93
1	Pen GLaoC Chi 5s '47	109	108½	108½
2	Pere Marq 4s '56	88	87¾	87¾
2	Pere Marq 4½s '56	88½	87¾	88
106	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	102½	102½	102½
9	Phil Bal & Wash 5s '74	101½	101½	101½
12	Phila Co 5s '67	100	100	100
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	91½	91½	91½
23	Phil Read C & I 5s '42	9	9	9
9	Phil Read C & I 5s '73	13	13	13
1	PCC & St L 4s '40A	104½	104½	104½
1	PCC & St L 5s '42 B	113	113	113
3	PCC & St L 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
3	PCC & St L 4½s '81 B	104½	104½	104½
1	Portl Gen El 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
13	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
1	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	45	44½	44½
31	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	77	77	77
12	Ready 4½s '97 B	10½	10½	10½
12	Rdg Jer Sea 4½s '51	77½	77½	77½
1	Rem Rand 4½s '56	71	71	71
1	Repub Stl 5½s '54	108½	108½	108½
3	Repub Stl 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
2	Repub Stl 4½s '56	104½	104½	104½
1	Revere Cop&M 4½s '56	90	90	90
2	Rio Gr W 4½s '39	99	99	99
1	RI Ark&La 4½s '34	11	11	11
12	Saugenay Pow 4½s '60	10	10	10
1	SLIM&SthR&O 3½	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	StLSF 4½s '50 A ct	13½	13½	13½
4	StLSF 4½s '50A ct	13½	13½	13½
11	StLSW 5s '52	13½	13½	13½
1	StLSW 2nd 4s '89	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	StPaulUnDep 5s '72	119	119	119
53	Seab A L 4s '50 st	5¾	5½	5½
5	Sea A L 4s '45 st	9	9	9
5	Sea AL rfg 4s59	10½	10½	10½
5	Sea-AllPin 6s36A	35	35	35
3	Shell Un 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
1	Simmons 4s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
16	Socony Vac Oil 3½s 80	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	So Sal Gas 4½s '65	107½	107½	107½
5	Sou Kraft 4½s '48	107½	107½	107½
40	Sou Pac 4½s '69	94	94	94
22	Sou Pac 4½s '81	85	85	85
2	So Pac 4½s '69	85	85	85
17	Co Pac rfg 4s '55	97	97	97
27	So Pac rfg 4s '56	93	93	93
5	So Pac 4½s '56 '77	93	93	93
2	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	101½	101½	101½
3	South Ry 4½s '56	88	87¾	87¾
8	South Ry gen 5s '56	87¾	87¾	87¾
3	South Ry Asen 5s '94	87¾	87¾	87¾
3	South Ry gen 4s '56	84¾	84¾	84¾
4	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	104½	104½	104½
2	S W Gas & El 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
1	Spokane Int 5s '55	88½	88½	88½
2	Staley Mfg 4s '46	104	104	104
13	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Studebaker 6s cv 45	93¾	93¾	93¾
7	TER A St L 5s '44	84½	84½	84½
5	Tex Corp 3½s '51	113½	113½	113½
5	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	114	114	114
5	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Third Ave 4s '60	87	87	87
1	Third Ave 4s '60	87½	87	87½
21	TideWatAssoO3½s '53	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Toronto-Hamil 4s48	31½	31½	31½
10	Union Oil Cal 4s '42	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1	Un Pac 1st Cn 4s'47	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	113¾	113¾	113¾
2	Unit Bisc Am 5s'50	104½	104½	104½
12	Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s'52	106	106	106
2	Unit Drug 5s'53	98	98	98
22	U S Rub 1st '47	104¾	104	104
2	Utah Pow&Lt 5s'44	104½	104	104
11	Utah P & L 5s '54	101	101	101
8	Util P&L 5½s '57	83½	83½	83½
1	Util P&L 5s '57	83½	83½	83½
106	Vanadium 5s '41	104½	104½	104½
1	Va Ry & Pr 5s '34	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Wabash 4½s '78	48½	48½	48½
1	Wabash 4s '39 B	48½	48½	48½
1	Wabash 4s '39	48½	48½	48½
1	Wabash 4½s '81	44½	44½	44½
3	Walworth 4½s '56	44½	44½	44½
2	Walwrth 4½s '56 C	44½	44½	44½
3	Warner Bros 6s '39	74	74	74
18	Warren Bros 6s '41	74	74	74
5	Westch Lt 3½s '67	43	43	43½
25	West Pen P 3½s'66	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	West Md 3½s'57 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
17	West Md 4s '52	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	West Pac 5s '46 asd	93½	93½	93½
12	West Un 5s '50	95	95	95
38	Western Un 5s'51	98½	98½	98½
30	Western Un 5s'60	98½	98½	98½
10	Western Un 4½s'50	65½	65½	65½
3	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	87	87	87
2	Wheel S & E 5s '43	87	87	87
5	Wilm & Pa 4½s '56	84½	84½	84½
12	Wilson & Co 5s '58	80.00	83.00	83.00
1	Wis Cen 4s '48	.62	.70	.70
2	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	1.04	1.04	1.04
12	Youngst S&T 4s '61	89	89	89
		13.29	14.94	14.94
		4.85	5.37	5.37

Foreign Bonds

2	Adriatic El 7s '52	97½	77	77
3	Antioquia 7s '45 D	7	7	7
3	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	7	6	6
20	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	88⅞	87¾	87⅞
42	Argentine 4½s '71	88½	88	88
4	Australia 5s '45	95½	94¾	95
5	Australia 5s '57	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	Australia 4½s '56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Belgium 7s '55	100¼	99¾	99¾
35	Brazil 8s '41 *	110¼	110¼	110¼
16	Brazil 6½s '26-57	24	24	24
10	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	22	22½	22½
10	Brisbane 5s '58	22	22	22
5	Brisbane 6s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Budapest 6s '62	102	102	102
3	Budapest 6s '62	102	102	102
27	Buen A 4½s 4¾s'77	21½	21½	21½
1	BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	69	68¾	69
1	BuenA4¾s4¾s Apr'76	69¾	69¾	69¾
3	Bulgaria 7s '68	69¾	69½	69½
1	Canada 5s '52	3½	3½	3½
5	Canada 3½s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
6	Canada 2½s '45	100	99¾	99¾
2	Canada 2½s '44	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '61	99½	99½	99½
6	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	Chile 7s '42	15¼	15¼	14¾
5	Chile 6s '60	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan	17½	17½	17½
10	Chile 6s '61 Feb	17½	17½	17½
13	Chilean Mun 7s '60	17½	17½	17½
1	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	12¾	12¾	12¾
9	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	20¼	20¼	20¼
5	Copenhag 5s '52	20¼	20¼	20¼
4	Copenhag 4½s5 '53	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Cordoba City 7s '57 st	97¼	97¼	97¼
6	Cuba 5½s '45	81	81	81
1	Czecho 8s '51	67½	67½	67½
1	Denmark 5½s '55	103¼	103½	103½
4	Denmark 4½s '62	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Estonia Rep 7s '67	99¼	99¼	99¾
1	French 7s '41 unst	99½	99½	99½
5	French 7s '49 unst	100½	100	100¼
2	GerCAgBk6s '50 Oct	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	GerGov 5½s '65	33¾	33¾	33¾
2	Ger Gov. Can 5½s '65	25	24¼	24½
5	Ger Gov 7s '49	21½	21½	21½
1	Ger Gen El 4½s '40	30	30	30
3	Good Hope 7s '45	38	38	38
4	Greek 6s '68 pt pd	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	Haiti 6s '52	28½	28½	26½
1	Ital Pub Util 7s '53	95	95	95
20	Japan 6½s '54	61	61	61
51	Japan 6½s '54	61½	61	61
1	Krueger&T 8s '89ct	68¾	68½	68½
3	Lombard El 7s '52	27½	27½	27½
1	Mat Water 5½s '50	61	61	61
1	Mex 6s sm asd '33	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Mex 4s '04 asd '54	4	4	4
8	Milan City 6½s '52	4	4	4
1	Minas Ger 6¾s '58	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Montevideo 6s '59	63½	61	61
2	N Sou Wales 5s '57	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	N Sou Wales 5s '58	54¾	54¾	54¾
4	N Sou Wales 5s '58	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Nord Ry 6½s '50	101½	101½	101½
1	Norway 4s '43	98	98	98
3	Norway 4½s '65	107¼	107¼	107½
8	Norway 4s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Orient Dev 4s '53	102¼	102¼	102¼
15	Orient Dev 5½s '58	63½	63	63
1	Oslo City 6½s '55	59½	59	59
21	Oslo G&P Wk 5s '63	102	101¾	101¾
2	Peru 7s '59	100½	100½	100½
9	Peru 1st 4s '60	12¾	12½	12¾
9	Porto Alegre 8s '61	12	11	11
2	Queensld 7s '41	12½	12½	12½
9	Rio den Jan 6½s'53	107¼	107⅛	107¾
5	Rio Or do Sul 8s'46	11	10½	10½
6	Rio Or do Sul 7s'67	13¼	13¼	13¼
14	Rio Or do Sul 6s'68	12	12	12
2	Rome 6½s'52	11½	11	11
10	Sao Paulo 8s 7s'40	62	62	62
1	Serbs Cro Sl 8s'62	51½	51½	51½
10	Silesia El 6½s'46	30½	30½	30½
1	Taiwan El P 5½s'71	20½	20½	20½
8	Tokyo City 5½s'61	57¼	57¼	57¼
37	Tokyo El Li 5s '53	63¾	63¾	63¾

Netherlands Banks Grant $83,300,000 Credit to France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Negotiations for a credit of 150,000,000 florins ($83,300,000) for one year have been successfully concluded here by the seven big French railway companies with the banking firms Mendelssohn & Co. and the Netherlands Trading Company.

Although this credit was obtained by the French railways, the proceeds of it will go to the French State and will be used for the refunding of the British credit of £40,000,000 to the French railways, granted in February of this year.

France recently obtained a similar credit from Switzerland amounting to 200,000,000 Swiss francs (about $80,000,000). The difference is, however, that the Swiss credit took the form of a two-year loan, of which the Swiss banks retained 70,000,000 Swiss francs, while 130,000,000 Swiss francs were publicly issued.

The Dutch bank credit is given in three months' bills, which France may renew three times. These bills are in florins, based on gold, so that they are unaffected by exchange fluctuation. The bills, which are also guaranteed by the French State, are placed with a group of Dutch banks and can only partly be discounted by the Netherlands Bank.

The present credit to France is a mere drop from Netherlands' abundance of idle money. The Netherlands balance of payments is very favorably influenced by high freights on the freightmarket, higher dividends and interests on investments abroad, and the revenues from the huge export balance of Netherlands India.

Wheat Values Gain In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Late upturns that in some quarters were associated with uneasiness over Sino-Japanese war developments, lifted wheat prices anew today after declines.

Setbacks of securities acted temporarily as a weight on the wheat market. Export purchases of United States wheat today were estimated at 400,000 bushels, and there was a decrease of 2,745,000 bushels in the United States visible supply total.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛ to one cent above Saturday's finish, December 94½-⅝, May 92⅛-⅜, corn ⅛ off to ½ up, December 55⅛-⅝, May ⅛-¼, and oats ⅛-¾ down.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.33	13.12
Affiliated Fd Inc	4.22	4.72
Amerex Holding	17.50	19.25
Am Business Shrs	.70	.78
Am Equip Inc	.65	.75
Am Insl Stocks	4.50	4.75
British Type Inv	.51	.57
Broad St Inv	22.99	24.99
Bullock Fund	13.50	14.75
Century Shrs Tr	3.55	3.95
Chain St Inv Corp	20.09	21.60
Chain St Investor	1.04	1.04
Dividend Shrs	16.93	17.44
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	1.22	1.32
Eaton Howard Fd F	17.73	19.04
Equity Corp $3 pf	22.58	23.58
Fidelity Fund Inc	22.58	24.35
Fixed Investors Inc	18.16	19.74
Fundamental Inv	15.88	16.88
General Capital	16.45	17.49
General Investors Tr	36.00	38.00
Group Securities	5.62	6.16
Incorporated Fd	19.48	20.67
Incorporated Investors	10.50	11.70
Investment Trust of Boston	1.32	1.55
Investors Fund	12.44	13.38
Investors Fund C	11.35	12.35
Investors Royalty	.49	.54
Keystone S-4	10.72	11.74
Keystone S-3	10.00	11.00
Keystone S-2	82.00	86.00
Keystone S-1	.35	.40
Leaders of Industry	4.00	5.50
Loomis Sayles Fund	14.96	15.75
Loomis Sayles Mut	.59	.65
Low-Priced Bond Shrs	80.00	83.00
Low-Priced Com Shrs	.62	.70
Mass Investors	1.04	1.04
Mass Investors Trust	13.29	14.04
Mutual Invest	4.85	5.37
National Investors		
National Security Ser		
Nation Wide Securities		
New England Fund		
Old Colony Tr Assoc		
Plymouth Fund Inc		
Quarterly Income Sh		
Railway & Indust Sec		
Railway & Light Sec pf		
Republic Investors		
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr		
Spencer Trask Fund		
Stand Util Invest		
State Street Invest		
Trustee Am Bk "B"		
Trustee Industry Shrs		
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"		
Voting		
Wellington Fund		
World Investment Tr		

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil			
Corp Tr Shrs mod, asc mod	5.375	6.25	
Cumulative Tr Sh	2.63	..	
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	4.63	..	
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	1.52	..	
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.67	..	
Diversified Tr C	2.45	..	
Diversified Tr D	3.60	..	
Foundation Tr Shrs A	8.20	8.80	
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.00	
Nation Wide Sec	4.60	5.25	
North Am Amer Tr ctfs	3.27	3.37	
Nor Am Tr Shares 1953	53.25	..	
Nor Am

Wage Bill Starts Stormy Session On House Floor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The Administration-sponsored labor standards bill, which would vest in a centralized authority broad powers over wages and hours in interstate industry and affect the lives of millions, reached the House floor today.

By far and away the most bitterly controversial measure of the special session, it came to the floor with a stormy past record that already marked the conflicting and tremendous pressures playing upon it.

Stormy Path Ahead

With all signs pointing to stormy legislative weather Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the Labor Committee, made a motion shortly after the House convened to discharge the Rules Committee which has held the bill incarcerated since last summer. The motion was the sequel to the signature of 218 names to a discharge petition which was the equivalent of a writ of habeas corpus served on the Rules Committee, dominated by a conservative Southern bloc hostile to the bill, to produce the measure from behind its iron bars. This was only the beginning of the drama which began promptly to unfold in the emotionally charged house.

A good deal had gone on before Chairman Norton made her motion.

Immediately preceding it the House Labor Committee decided to permit her to offer the 60-odd amendments to the bill, as a substitute for the Senate measure (passed July 31, by a vote of 56-28). This procedure would make it unnecessary to offer each committee amendment separately.

Long before this the congressional argument had produced one of the most complex situations seen in a long time, and one which makes the ultimate fate of the measure uncertain.

There are, in point of fact, three different wage-hour bills:

1. The Senate version, or original Black-Connery bill providing for a five-man administrative board and a variety of sections different from the House version. Spokesman for this is Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia.

2. The "Norton" version, now introduced in the House, carrying 60 specific amendments to the Black-Connery bill, among them establishment of a one-man administrator instead of a five-man commission, with proposals for establishment of advisory boards like the NRA councils.

3. A brand new wage-hour program written by A. F. of L. executives, which Representative John F. Dockweiler (D) of California will introduce as a substitute for the Norton committee bill, providing a one-man administrator and rigid provisions for the 40-hour week and 40 cents an hour minimum wage.

Though expectation of House passage of a bill of some sort was general as the fight started, the splintering of support among these versions was a handicap of indeterminate effect.

Rival Views Presented

Prior to the vote to discharge, which passed 282 to 123, and forecast eventual passage of the legislation, Mrs. Norton took the floor in favor of her resolution, while Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, on the other side, answered with an assault on the whole bill.

Mrs. Norton asserted the bill "eventually will decrease unemployment if the employers of the country will face the issue in a practical manner and co-operate by spreading their work over a great number."

"It is not the intention of this amendment, or of the bill, to start fixing wages in all industries, but only in those in which oppressive wages are being paid to a substantial portion of workers and then only after a wage and hour committee representing employers, employees and the consumer has been appointed by the administrator and gone into existing conditions thoroughly.

Investigation Provided

"The minimum wage or maximum hour standards are not fixed until after there has been an investigation and a determination that conditions warrant such action. This is nothing new. It is a procedure that has been thoroughly tested and found practical and fair. It is the procedure now followed in 22 states that have minimum wage laws."

In his 10-minute reply Mr. Dies said:

"Here's a bill that violates the Democratic platform as well as all the Democratic pledges since the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

According to the Hollywood Pattern

Sonja Henie in a Scene From "Happy Landing"

'Dorothy Parker of Hollywood' Is Gregory Ratoff's New Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

As New York pins its wittiest sayings upon Dorothy Parker or Robert Benchley, so Hollywood, which knows both of these only as workers in its word factories for the cameras, attributes nearly all its cruder brand of humor to either Samuel Goldwyn or Gregory Ratoff. The second of these is not nearly so well known outside Hollywood itself as is Mr. Goldwyn, but legends already are growing up round him here which should shortly foist him upon a celebrity-loving public as either Goldwyn's running mate or his successor.

Several stories of Ratoff are fresh enough, perhaps, not to have been caught up into all the syndicated columns. There is, for example, the one about a conversation between London and Hollywood with his wife (Eugénie Léontovich) over the telephone. He had been warned that it was expensive before she called him. An eye-witness reports that for five minutes Ratoff poured a steady stream of Russian into the receiver without once pausing for breath. Then, abruptly, he hung up.

"Too bad," he said. "I couldn't understand a word she was saying."

Following this he took a trip by plane and boat to London to pass on a costume about which she was in doubt for the play, "Tovarich." He remained in London one day, passed on the costume, and returned immediately to Hollywood. It was called a typical Ratoff gesture.

As a director he is known as a veritable Simon Legree. He himself works 19 hours a day when he is absorbed in a picture, and exacts nearly the same iron discipline from his crew.

In "Sally, Irene, and Mary," currently shooting on the Fox lot, Ratoff is an actor again. Director William Seiter, who is directing, had heard about Ratoff's martinet methods of working a crew, but noticed that Ratoff was the first member of the acting troupe to knock off both for lunch and at the evening quitting hour. He gently chided Ratoff.

"When you were a director, Gregory," he said, "you wanted everyone to work overtime. Now that you're an actor, you yourself are the first to quit. How do you explain that?"

"I don't have as good an actor as I am to work with," said Ratoff.

He never lacks for an answer. He applied to the studio head for a salary rise. "What's the matter, Gregory?" Zanuck asked. "Aren't you happy?" "Yes, I am," Ratoff is reported to have answered. "But that's all—I'm just happy. With more money I could be exhilarated."

He twisted Hollywood's favorite phrase into a devastating indictment. "It's colossal," said Ratoff of one of the town's most serious efforts, "in a small way."

84 Dancers on Skates

Sonja Henie's new picture, "Happy Landing," will have 84 dancers on skates on the ice with the star in the several numbers which dance director Harry Losee has prepared for the picture.

Mr. Losee found and developed his own skaters and dancers. But not all at once. He began with skaters, but soon discovered that they knew very little about dancing. Mr. Losee himself is a dancer. He has been since he first appeared in "Blood and Sand" with Valentino years ago.

So he put a troupe of dancers on skates. But the dancers were as hard put to learn skating as the skaters had been to learn dancing. Now he employs them about equally divided, half skaters and half dancers, and lets them instruct one another.

Miss Henie's chief number in "Happy Landing" will be one to Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snow Maiden" music. The scene is to be largely shot at night, will be set off by two giant cotton and papier-mâché snow figures, and will be lit by torches in the hands of the skaters.

Miss Henie opens Christmas Day in Chicago with 60 of her 84 dancers in the first engagement of a tour which will take her for two months through the eastern cities of the United States and possibly Canada.

Transcontinental Preview

The preview, that most important check-back a producing motion picture agent can have on his artistic endeavor, is about to move out into new and wider fields. For several years it has been becoming more apparent that audiences in motion picture theaters in Los Angeles were becoming preview "wise." The preview, once as important to them as any picture, now has become something to which they go to get autographs, to ridicule, or to test their ability for finding legitimate flaws.

Because previews are really important to the development of a motion picture, producers have of recent months taken to showing their previws in strict privacy to audiences in outlying towns and cities. But even this has not proved altogether satisfactory. Studio workers easily learn of an intended preview and like nothing better than a quiet drive through the California orange groves of a evening to see how the first audience takes the picture they may themselves have had some small part in fashioning.

To prevent this some studios have recently gone as far afield as San Francisco with their previews, keeping the trip a secret from all but those immediately concerned with finishing the picture, usually comprising producer, director, and perhaps one or two of the chief actors and the cutter.

For most purposes, the San Francisco preview will undoubtedly continue to serve on all important occasions. The Bay cities offer cosmopolitan audiences, which are sufficiently gratified by the opportunity to view a picture of its preview to take the necessary trouble to give an opinion of the picture on one of the preview postcards; and the studio crowd is automatically eliminated.

But Director Frank Lloyd, of Paramount, isn't taking any chances, even on the remoteness of San Francisco. He has announced that he will take his most recent picture, "Wells Fargo," with him to New York, showing it to six or seven audiences in key cities en route, and returning to give it its finishing touches only after these and a selected group in New York and Boston have seen the product and given an opinion. It is probably the first transcontinental preview, but whether it is to be a preview itself of other previews of this nature remains to be seen.

Frank Daugherty

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Philippine Islands

Manila: Plaridel Temple, 520 San Marcelino, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 4.

South Africa

Cape Province

Cape Town (First Church): City Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31

Cape Town (Second Church): Capitol Theater, Church Street, Wynberg, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.

Natal

Durban (Second Church): Pavilion, Ocean Beach, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Pietermaritzburg: City Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 19.

Los Angeles (Thirty-third Church): Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 1010 Cabrillo Avenue, San Pedro, 8 p. m., Dec. 21.

Idaho

Boise: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 23.

Jerome: Jerome High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 21.

Illinois

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 21.

Downers Grove: Auditorium, Community High School, 3 p. m., Dec. 19.

Glen Ellyn: Glenbard Township High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 19.

Olney: Convention Hall, Court House, 3 p. m., Dec. 19.

Kansas

Concordia: Masonic Temple, 135 West Eighth Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 19.

Topeka: New High School Auditorium, Polk Street entrance, 3 p. m., Dec. 19.

Massachusetts

Great Barrington: Mahaiwe Theater, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 19.

Malden: Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 19.

Michigan

Romeo: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 19.

Mississippi

Vicksburg: Sarr Central High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 19.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 19.

New Jersey

Moorestown: Public High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 19.

New York

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 23.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. WORL, 920kc, on Jan. 2, 9, 1938; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.40mc) on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Dec. 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 920kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Dec. 19, Jan. 16, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Dec. 26; Jan. 9, 23, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Jan. 2, 16, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 26, Jan. 23, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Dec. 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Detroit Woman Gives The Principia $250,000

ELSAH, Ill., Dec. 13 (AP)—The gift of $250,000 to The Principia by Mrs. Mary Horton Rackham of Detroit was announced today by Frederic E. Morgan, school director. Mr. Morgan said the gift will be used to defray indebtedness incurred in building operations.

Mrs. Rackham is the widow of Horace H. Rackham, early associate of Henry Ford. She has contributed substantially to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and to several branch churches.

Cardenas Hits Dictatorships

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Dec. 13

President Cardenas asked Congress Saturday to strengthen safeguards against "personal dictatorship" in Mexico.

A message he sent to the legislators promised he would not again ask for extraordinary powers during recess periods and condemned that "inveterate practice" of Mexican executives as holding "imminent danger of converting into a personal dictatorship our republican, democratic and federal system."

He proposed addition of the following sentence to one of the two constitutional articles permitting Congress to yield certain powers to the President in times "of invasion, grave disturbance of the domestic peace or any other placing the society in great danger or conflict":

"In no other case will extraordinary powers to legislate (by decree) be granted to the executive."

Man Back in Jail Rather Than Have Son Vaccinated

CARLISLE, Penna., Dec. 11 (AP)—Still demanding "my rights," Jack March came from behind jail bars long enough last night to hear himself sentenced to another 50 days in prison, then went back again to face what might be life imprisonment—unless he changed his mind about having his son vaccinated.

The South Mountain farm "hired man," arrested twice before in the past four years on similar charges, came before Justice of the Peace William Dosh for his fifty-sixth hearing.

It was his twenty-sixth day of imprisonment under the current string of sentences—five days at a time for each day his son, Eugene, does not attend school. The law does not permit admission of boys and girls who are not vaccinated.

"Do you want to change your mind?" asked the magistrate.

"Never," replied Mr. March.

W. G. Rice, supervising principal of the South Middleton township school district, coaxed the father to relent.

"Go ahead, John," he urged; "change your mind."

"No sir, I'll not change my mind," Mr. March insisted. "I only ask for my rights."

"Why, you have your rights," the magistrate interjected.

"No I don't," the farmer insisted. "I'd send my child to school but you won't admit him."

Still arguing he should have been arrested for not having Eugene vaccinated, and not for failing to send the child to school, Mr. March was led back to his cell.

King Farouk Clashes With Cabinet Anew; Tension Is Growing

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 13 (AP)—King Farouk clashed anew with his Cabinet today, giving rise to fears of another political crisis.

Tension resulted from the young monarch's rejection of the government's nominee for the Senate seat vacated by elevation of Aly Maher Pasha to head the royal cabinet as king's adviser.

Farouk's selection of Aly Maher Pasha last October aroused the disapproval of Premier Nahas Pasha, but the King stood firm. That crisis, marked by a riot among rival student political factions at the Egyptian State University, ended when Nahas Pasha virtually gave way to the King.

Nahas Pasha was said to have considered his authority flouted by the appointment of Aly Maher Pasha, allegedly an antagonist of the Premier's blue-shirted Wafdist youth organization.

Palace influence was seen today in instructions forbidding the Wafdist youth army of 10,000 from carrying arms. Henceforth, they must confine their activities to physical training.

Nahas Pasha, meanwhile, was confined to his home following an attempt to shoot him Nov. 28. Four bullets aimed at his car missed the Premier, but he was ordered by his physician to rest 10 days.

Text of Mussolini's Speech

ROME, Dec. 13 (AP)—The text of Premier Mussolini's speech Dec. 11 follows:

The historical decision which the Grand Council acclaimed and which you have received with enthusiastic shouts could not be put off longer.

During long years we have offered the world a spectacle of unheard of patience. We have not forgotten and won't forget the opprobrious attempt at economic strangulation of the Italian people perpetuated at Geneva.

Some thought that a certain moment the League of Nations would make a gesture of due reparation.

It did not do it. It did not want to do so. The good intentions of some governments drown as soon as their delegates enter into contact with that destructive atmosphere of the Sanhedrin of Geneva, which is manipulated by secret and hidden forces inimical to our Italy and our revolution.

Under these conditions our presence on the threshold of Geneva was no longer tolerable:

Duce

(Continued from Page 1)

allies will not agree to any settlement of European or world problems which is made in the spirit of the institution which they have openly repudiated and to obligations to which they do not consider themselves to be bound.

Italy, it is admitted, had ceased to take part in the League's work since the beginning of the Ethiopian war so her exit from Geneva would appear to bring little change in foreign policy. But the break with the League definitely places Italy with the anti-League powers and connotes the firm determination of Signor Mussolini to identify himself more intimately with Berlin and Tokyo.

Peace on Own Terms

Significance is seen in the fact that Saturday night the Duce for the first time spoke of the axis uniting Rome with Berlin and Tokyo. His words, it is felt, show that the anti-communist pact is rapidly evolving into an alliance whose main object is to dictate peace to the rest of the world on the terms fixed by Italy, Germany and Japan.

Prospects of an early rapprochement between Italy and Britain which had appeared so real when Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Mussolini exchanged letters of good will some months ago seem to have faded out again since. To the many obstacles which have hitherto prevented Anglo-Italian reconciliation, has now been added another formidable one formed by the opposite attitude of the London and Rome governments toward the League.

It was injuring our doctrine, our style, our temperament as soldiers.

The hour came when it was necessary to decide this dilemma; either in or out.

In?

(The crowd cried "No!")

Out?

(The crowd cried "Yes!")

There—we are shouting our "enough!" and we withdraw without regret from the tottering temple where not peace is sought but where war is prepared.

It is simply grotesque to believe or make believe or cause to be believed that pressure has been brought to bear to determine our attitude. It was not and it could not.

Our comrades of the Berlin-Tokyo axis have—and this is the truth—preserved absolute discretion.

Italy's exit from the League of Nations represents an event of great historic significance which has attracted the world's attention and the consequences of which are not yet entirely predictable.

We do not abandon our fundamental policy—collaboration for peace.

We have in recent days furnished shining proof of this by consolidating peace in the waters of the Adriatic.

Some menacing voices have already arisen and perhaps more still will rise from the herds of the great democracies but they leave us perfectly indifferent: They are all futile against people like the Italians who are capable of making any kind of sacrifice.

We have air, land and sea arms, abundant and tempered by two victorious wars. Above all we have the heroic spirit of our revolution which no power in the world can break.

Hopkins Opens WPA To Insured Workers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration announced yesterday a ruling by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins that recipients of unemployment compensation benefits would not be barred from partial WPA aid.

Twenty-one States and the District of Columbia will begin unemployment compensation Jan. 1 to insured workers who lose their jobs. Payments will vary according to state laws, from $5 to $15 a week for 14 to 16 weeks.

Big Bomber at Dayton

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Army Air Corps' newest bombing plane, the largest ever built in the United States, landed at Wright Field, Dec. 11 after a flight from Shreveport, La. The plane, built by the Boeing Company at Seattle, Wash., left there a week ago. It will undergo a series of flight tests here.

General Classified

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS fruit cake, home made; very fine ingredients; nice and two pound packages; $1.00 per lb. prepaid. ADELAIDE ALLEN, 111 Independence Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.

GIFTS

Lovely assorted Christmas packages of delicious HOME-MADE SOUTHERN HEATHS BISCUITS—$1.00 and $2.00 each. Attractively wrapped; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Mary B. Merritt, Montgomery, Alabama.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FLORIDA, Hollywood—Attractive, completely furnished, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplace, piano, radio, electrically equipped kitchen; large garage; reasonable. Full particulars write Mrs. Nora Walsh, P. O. Box 868.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 94th, 69 W.—Living room, 20x20; kitchen, bath; Electrolux; fireplace; use of telephone; attractive, quiet home, private house; adults; references; free gas, electricity.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON, 18 E. 53rd St. New York City. Plaza 3-3519

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attendant-companion to an elderly lady from 4 p. m. till morning, in exchange for room. Box 40, National Press Bldg.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS — Sell — Rent — Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Liberty 8077. Pettingill & Pear, 17 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel frame, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 77 Haymarket Sq., Boston, CAP.

FOOD PRODUCTS

TORONTO, Ont. — Christmas puddings and cakes on order now at Studio Inn (vegetarian). Lucille M. Taylor, 708 Spadina Ave., MI. 4440.

FOR SALE OR RENT

EIGHT-ROOM modern colonial home; oil burner; two-car garage; convenient station and schools; Pelham, residential suburb of New York City. J. Townsend Walker.

FURRIERS

QUALITY FURS Actual Savings of 30% to 50%. Fur Coats from $45.00 to $2500. Also Fur Scarfs. It will pay you to visit our showroom in the wholesale fur market. No obligation. CHARLES K. MORRIS, fourth floor, 330 7th Ave., corner 29th St., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM, Mass.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished; modern eight-room house; convenient to center and trains. NEE. 0623-M.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. GILBERT, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. SPEVER, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

FOR Rent—Practitioner's office, 551 Fifth Avenue; full or half time; every convenience, outside light. Write Box G 22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TWO sunny comfortably furn. rooms; single and double, with board, in quiet home on West Newton Hill, Mass.; garage space, near trains, buses. West Newton 0215.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5555 Conn. Ave.—Rooms, permanent or transient guests; innerspring mattresses; public dining room in connection. CL. 5764.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 2, Apt. 3. Furnished rooms, single and double; near Fenway; reasonable; breakfast optional.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Well-appointed room, adjoining bath, in quiet apartment and neighborhood; transit; moderate; references exchanged. Write Box W 32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive (114th)—Two beautiful rooms, semi-bath; single or double; facing river. UNIVERSITY 4-6947.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1834 New Hampshire Ave. N. W.—Clean, nicely furnished rooms, reasonable; transients accommodated. Mrs. George T. Little. Phone North 6345.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1805 California St., N. W.—Furnished room, always warm, clean, large closet, e. h. w., excell. bed, convenient transportation. Potomac 2453.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Double room, twin beds, newly furnished. 3123 Fifteenth Street N. W. Columbia 5698.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED woman, widow, 50; wishes position as management of rooming house. Write Box L-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse or companion; can go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Miss L. Dunn, 45 Walnut, Ph. 7460, Manchester, N. H.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

WEARING APPAREL

REAL SILK HOSIERY AND LINGERIE. CLARENCE WHITE, 183 Chestnut St., Nashua, N. H. Tel. 2589

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE, 2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E. Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing

Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

Letter Writer Service (FORMERLY LET-O-RITER) 907 15TH ST., N. W. ROOM 403. Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters. Prompt and Courteous Service. NAtional 4067

EXCLUSIVE Millinery *and* Gowns. Remodeling Hats a Specialty. HEMSTITCHING. MARY G. FIELDING, 1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

HATS *"That Are Different"* ONE PRICE—$2.00. LILLIAN M. GUSACK, 5022 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. (Near Nebraska Ave.) Open 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Cleveland 9831

MAINE

AUBURN

Christmas Gifts. *Everything in Wearing Apparel for the Men Folks at* L. E. FLANDERS, 62 Court Street. Christmas Suggestions. Roses and Carnations, Poinsettia Plants, 50c to $2.00—Cyclamen, $1.00 to $2.00—Cherry Plants, 50c and $1.00. Novelty Dishes with plants, 30c to $3.00. See us for other suggestions. ROAK, *Florist*. Auburn Theatre Bldg. Phone 900

MAINE

AUBURN (Continued)

Suggestion for Christmas. WATCHES FOR GIRLS, $10.00. WALTHAM, ELGIN and HAMILTON WATERMAN FOUNTAIN PENS. SILVERWARE—both Sterling and Plated. VANITY CASES. DIAMONDS. WILLS & HICKS, 94 COURT STREET

Shop in Lewiston and Auburn's only SKI HUT. Everything for Boys and Girls. Ski Accessories and Clothing at COBB-WATSON CO., 51 Court Street

BANGOR

WHAT MOTHER REALLY WANTS—is a MODERN HIGH-SPEED AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC RANGE. Special Spring Dating Purchase Plan. THE BANGOR HYDRO STORES, Main Street

C. E. LEACH & SONS. MEATS *and* PROVISIONS. 79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023. 266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN. Arch Preserver—Red Cross. *Shoes for Women*. 110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS. Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils. *FRED C. McKENNEY*, COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3780

Visit Ann's Flower Shop *and see her new and different ideas.* You will find the most attractive Christmas Gifts, Beautiful Cherry Plants—Poinsettias and other plants. Ann's Flower Shop, 40 ASH STREET Phone 827

Christmas Food Shop. Baskets, Novelties. Pure Candy for the Kiddies. BOSTON TEA STORE, S. S. WOODBURY, Prop. 249 Main Street Phone 153

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Spirit of Christmas Prevails in This Store. With Christmas lights—holly and evergreen all about, Owen, Moore's assumes a cheery Christmas atmosphere. 'Tis a pleasure to shop in such a store, we hope you'll find it convenient to shop in ours for your Christmas Gifts. For every member of the family. Owen, Moore's. PORTLAND MAINE. Main Office 315 Park Ave. Tel. 2-1986. Branch Office 122 High St. Tel. 2-5871

"The Best Since 1820" Portland Lehigh Fuel Co., Inc. Coal—Coke—Fuel Oils—Wood

Cultured Pearls. Permanently Guaranteed. *We Invite Your Inspection*. J. A. MERRILL & CO., 503 Congress Street

Randall & McAllister. Anthracite Coal Bituminous. Distributors for Maine. D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite. Sewell Seam Pool One. Navy Standard New River. Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes. Shell Oil

Langley's. 530-534 Congress St. 599 Congress St. Union Station. 212 Middle St. J. G. LANGLEY. Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Drink OAKHURST DAIRY MILK *"There's None Better"*. 364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

Christmas Cards. OF DISTINCTION. Engraved Personal Cards. GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS. The Greeting Card Shop, 611A CONGRESS STREET. Open Evenings

Hats. Anita Files. *HAT SHOP*. Tel. 2-2710. 144 High St. New Congress Bldg.

E. L. PROCTOR. *Local Retail Distributor for S S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties*. Birdseye Frosted Foods. Battle Creek Food Products. 25 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236—7. Portland, Maine

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS. Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

Brand New Corona Portable Typewriter. Special Price $24.95. LORING, SHORT & HARMON, 474 CONGRESS STREET

An Ideal CHRISTMAS GIFT. HAMILTON $37.50. CARTER BROTHERS CO. JEWELERS. Portland, Me.

FOR CHRISTMAS. We carry a line of fine cameras, including Kodak, Leica, Contax, etc. Also all accessories. BICKNELL Photo Service, 15 PREBLE ST., PORTLAND, ME.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Men's Neckwear at BROWN & BATCHELDER'S, Men's Store

LEATHER GOODS make desirable and practical Christmas Gifts! *We carry a complete line*. PELISSIER'S, Harness and Luggage Store, 9 Warren Street Phone 1406

Reasonably Priced Gifts which are a pleasure to give as well as receive. G. W. STUART & CO., 30 North Main Street

The Best Christmas Gift The Bible. NEW HAMPSHIRE BIBLE SOCIETY, Warren Street at Durgin Lane

Boutwell Mortuary. *Resident Lady Assistant*. 190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Toys the year around at FRENCH'S RADIO SHOP, 10-B No. State St. Concord, N. H. RADIO HEADQUARTERS

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co. *Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce*. 6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

MAYO, Inc. Misses' and Women's Dresses in popular colors and materials, priced from $5.98 to $16.98. 70 North Main Street. HOSIERY LINGERIE

JOHN B. SEAMANS. *Electrical Contractor*. 10A North State Street. Electrical Wiring and Appliances of all kinds. Also dealer for NORGE Home Appliances.

Waste Baskets. Hassocks. Hanging Shelves. and many other desirable items. R. H. TIPPET, 10 Warren St.

Imported LINEN NOVELTIES. Dainty gift creations from the world's noted linen centers. Harry G. Emmons

JACKMAN & LANG INSURANCE *of All Kinds*. 2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co. Pittston Coal. Clearcoal. King Philip Soft Coal. 2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

DOVER

Glidden & Wiggin FUNERAL HOME. *Lady Assistant*. 655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

Oil Heat Marches On! WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING. Fuel Engineers. James K. Horne Tel. 933. 56 Summer Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

Farley's
Dry Goods Store
425 Central Avenue
Make Your Headquarters Where Only Reliable Christmas Merchandise Is Sold

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73
Complete Line of
HEINZ BABY FOOD
We Deliver Our Goods

DAERIS
Air Conditioned Restaurant
Morrill Building
Enjoy a Christmas Dinner in a Most Desirable Environment. Choice Menu.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2602-W daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Give Her Exquisite Lingerie
Gowns and Pajamas in Satin, flowered silks, tailored or lavishly trimmed.
$1.98 to $5.00
JAMES W. HILL CO.

As usual we are Ready for You Christmas Shoppers
Beautiful Lamps — Unusual Electric Appliances. We'll be looking for you and glad to help you.
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm street Phone 667

THE MELBRY
Women's Specialty Shop
Ideal Gifts in lovely underthings.
Smart Robes, Gowns and Pajamas
1029 ELM STREET

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

Karl W. Polson
34 Massabesic St. 350 Myrtle St.
Phone 4819-W
Take away the "Worn Out" look from your home! Paint does it!

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

GENE'S TAXI
17 — Telephones — 67
25c 1st passenger 10c each additional passenger in ZONES
Stand at Merrimack St. Garage
Day and Night Service
Only 10c extra charge for additional zones.

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Christmas Gifts
Bring your list in and you can easily check them off here—shopping in our many departments.
Gifts for Baby, Brother, Sister, Mother, Dad and Grandparents, too.
Manchester Hardware Co.

Ida Patzke Beauty Parlor
Years of experience have taught me how to help you care for your hair.
Machineless Zotos and Realistic Permanents, $3.50 to $10.00.
21 DUBUQUE STREET PHONE 354

Toys—Sport Goods—Christmas Lights—Skis — Sleds — Skates—Bicycles and Repairing—Rubber Goods.
ARTHUR F. NAULT
1034 Elm Street Tel. 1103

HAMILTON WATCHES
The Gift that is Unexcelled, also the New Stencil Pencils. Moore's Pens and Pencils
GUY N. RUITER
922 Elm Street

The Vogue
Beauty Parlor
A Christmas Suggestion
Voger French Products
Complete line of Cremes, Powder, etc.
21 HANOVER STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
The greatest Christmas business in our history with immense stocks of quality merchandise at right prices. Christmas Greetings to you all.

Electrical Appliances and Novelties
Buy From Your Norge Dealer
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE AND SON
Electrical Contractors
71 Hanover Street

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S Ice Cream
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Phone 950
Ice Cream in All Its Forms

Choice Native
TURKEYS
Extra Fine for Christmas
Phone 3500 for Satisfaction
Blanchard's Market

GIFTS— Negligees Lingerie—Hosiery
Scarfs and Handkerchiefs
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main St. Tel. 1190-W

PORTSMOUTH

RADIOS
STROMBERG CARLSON
ZENITH
GRUNOW
EASY WASHERS
Chick's Motor Co.
301 State Street

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church
INC.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

GERMAINE MODES
Special Clearance Sale
Hats $3.50-$5.00
136 Bellevue Ave. Tel. 306

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Super Shell
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2000

Send Your Laundry to the
Swedish Hand Laundry
Where only expert workers are employed. Special attention given to curtains and lace work.
7 Dresser Street Tel. 3242

KAY'S for Shoes
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"
New England's largest shoe store of its kind.
HANDBAGS—HOSIERY
158-160 Thames Street

WHITE'S
Carpet and Rug Cleaning Works
WEST PELHAM STREET
Carpet and Rug Shampooing and Dusting, Repairing
Office, West Young Street Telephone 657

SCHICK SHAVER
J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE—Bellevue Avenue

PROVIDENCE

'blue coal'
Providence Coke Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 Custom House St. GAspee 4000

Full Line of Meats and Groceries
BERT F. TURNER MARKET
1858 Broad Street Edgewood
Phone HOpkins 1155

See our new and larger display of
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Our Gift and Novelties are more unusual than ever.
Our New Location
PLAZA CARD SHOP
147-A Westminster St. Opp. Child's

RHODE ISLAND

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Shop for Christmas Gifts at the J. E. MANN INC. STORE. Many attractive and practical gifts, in every department
J. E. MANN, Inc.
106 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Christmas Morning
When You Receive a Box With the Name
Barclay & Sons
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
It will mean a gift that will last and carry that message of love.
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

GIFTS
for Everyone
NACHMAN'S
Corner 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

FRANK R. FORD
INCORPORATED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 25545
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia
FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
"Jewelers"

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Cavaco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23613
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3320 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

RICHMOND

Complete Fur Service
Full Stock of Fine Furs
Cleaning, Repairing, Restyling, Cold-Air Fur Storage
F. Karl Beckh & Co., Inc.
DIAL 24594 308 E. GRACE ST.

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
113-116 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
823 12th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

FURRIER
HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Dial 39118
A CHRISTMAS GIFT of FURS will please MILADY

SARAH LEE KITCHEN
Smithfield Ham
Beaten Biscuits
FRUIT CAKES. Mince Pies, Plum Pudding
Delicacies for All Occasions
701 W. GRACE Dial 3-2805

The Baughman Stationery Co.
900 W. Marshall Phone 3-0235
PRINTING
Stationery—Office Furniture
Coarse Papers

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Second on Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK $5.00 $6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

People's Shoe Service
HAT CLEANING
820 E. Broad 2813 W. Cary
211 W. Bd'd Park Blvd.
Prices Moderate
SUPERIOR and PROMPT SERVICE

ROANOKE

NATALIE SHOPPE
Our 5th Anniversary Sale
Now in Progress FOR CHRISTMAS
Beautiful Assortment of Pajamas and Robes

REID and CUTSHALL
"Dedicated to Better Homes"
Give the home a lasting gift.
See Our New
GIFT DEPARTMENT

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Men
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

For Fine Stationery Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Fall Display of DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
Attend our Early Fall Sale of Fur and Cloth Coats.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
308 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.
West Virginia's Largest Retail Organization
Where Your Dollars Buy More
Stores located in: Charleston, Clarksburg, Clendenin, Fairmont, Grafton, West Union, Logan, Morgantown, Point Pleasant, Ripley, Spencer, Huntington.

Square Deal Shoe Shop
PATSY NASH, Proprietor
Best of Workmanship
Prices Reasonable
We Call For and Deliver
PHONE 2661

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

WILL H. MELET CO.
"The Store Ahead"
FOR
Better Clothes

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
"A Great Array of Attractive Gifts Await Your Selection"

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Service"
PHONE 600—601—602—603

Cut Flowers Potted Plants
MADISON MINES
FLORIST
Greenhouses, 512 Milford St. Tel. 885
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Manton advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Manton advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
FINE
OF VARIETIES
220 MILFORD ST. Phone 76, 77, 78, 77

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Av. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

F. W. BOCKWAY E. G. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1109 FOURTH AVENUE

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

GIFTS
POTTERY LAMPS
FLOWERS
BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
446 Tenth Street Phone 7240

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9100
1041 16th St.

FRED M. FERGUSON
Plumbing and Heating
Air Conditioning
Repair Work
Tel. 22426 1048 Madison Ave.

HONAKER INC.
418 9th Street
BIBLES CAMERAS
CHRISTMAS CARDS GIFTS
MOTION PICTURE MACHINES

STANDARD PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
Appreciates Your Patronage
912-914 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
PRINTING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. All Busses Stop There

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

Tuxedo Dog Company
CALGARY
Accessories for Evening Formalities
✦ For Men
✦ For Women

Correct if Chosen at 'The Bay'
Christmas Gifts

• Neckwear
• Shirts
• Socks
• Gloves
• Scarfs
• Men's Hats
All Individually Boxed

TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops
CALGARY EDMONTON

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our
"Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Wilkinson Electric
CO. LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC LIGHTING and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
DVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Handbags *Gloves*
Luggage
Fine Leather Goods
Leathercrafts Ltd.
10384 JASPER AVENUE

Dowtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company
"A Christmas Store on Every Floor"
That's what you'll find at the Hudson's Bay Company in Edmonton.

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you *get* for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
For the Choicest of Flowers at All Times
WALTER RAMSAY Ltd.
Florists
Jasper Ave. next to Birks Bldg.

Reed's China & Gift Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
At Prices to Suit All Purses

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

HENRY, GRAHAM & REID Ltd.
Furniture, Rugs Draperies
9905 JASPER AVENUE

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Progressive Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Method
CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.
"Just Real Good Cleaners"

SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 30178 FOR SERVICE

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 ELGIN AVENUE

A Black Business Handled White
JUBILEE COAL CO., Ltd.
236 Osborne Street
W. E. McNamara Manager
Phones Bus. 42871 Res. 404 150

FUR ADVICE
Do you know that you can buy a two-year guaranteed broadtail coat for
$79.50
SEE
Arthur W. Ingraham & Co.
301 Winnipeg Piano Bldg.

Houston & Masterman
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

"Are Your Feet Tired?"
Let Macdonald's specially trained men fit you properly.
Macdonald Shoe Store
Limited
492-4 MAIN STREET

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3120 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Liberty
LIMITED
229 King St., E., Hamilton, Ont.
Coats—Suits—Dresses
A style centre for Women and Misses

For Coal, Coke or Wood
Call
JAMES STODDART
133 Melrose Avenue N. 4-3448

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
104 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4618

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533 Richmond Street Met. 678
Opposite Christian Science church

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices.
Phone Met. 1963 371 Dundas Street

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

CHRISTMAS CITY at
Smallman & Ingsam Limited
Visit the store and see the wonderful collection of gifts displayed in Christmas City . . . where the Spirit of Christmas prevails.
Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1340

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu-Vogue Limited
59 Sparks Street Ottawa, Canada
Telephone 2-6008

Frith's Flowers
Queen 2-1775
69 Sparks St. Ottawa, Ont.
301 BANK ST. 7-8620
82 FIRST AVE. 7-8472

Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

USE
Ottawa Dairy

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone
QUEEN 2-5741
For Ice Cream Phone
QUEEN 2-5741

THE CITIZEN
PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Alex Christie — Queen 3-0096

Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN & ARGYLE
Greasing — Washing

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone toward 7252
Hours: 1ter 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• FRESH CURTAINS •
Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

Bruce - McKinnon
37 BLOOR STREET, WEST — TORONTO
Featuring Wearable Coats

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

For Choicest
CHRISTMAS CAKE
Phone
PURITY BREAD
LIMITED WA. 1844

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
801 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
13 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone El 3836

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 Yonge Street — AD. 6334

Carload Groceterias
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Choice Quality Meat and Poultry
Cor. Keele and Bloor Sts. JU. 4197-8

CARLOAD GROCETERIA
and MEAT MARKET
Delivery Service Free
OUR PRICES ARE LOWER
94 Avenue Road — Ki 8878

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

HARTWELL'S
Gifts for Christmas
China, Crystal, Silverware, Leather Goods, Stationery, Watch and Clock Repairs.
1504 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
393 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4933 — HYland 5915

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. — MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

TORONTO (Continued)

IDEAS
for Christmas

Lindsay's have gathered, in a rich harvest of Christmas gifts—gifts for friends, and gifts for your own happy home.

Every gift purchased in our Studios is exquisitely wrapped in our exclusive specially imported Christmas paper—and of course, at no extra charge!

Our intelligent and courteous sales staff will be pleased to assist you in the selection of your gifts.

LINDSAY STUDIOS
43 Bloor St. West — Toronto
Open every evening to 10 o'clock

MILNES
COAL-COKE
88 KING ST. EAST — TORONTO

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

JUNCTION 2434 — OPEN EVENINGS
West Toronto Music Co.
(Established Since 1915)
2989 Dundas St., West
Radios—Refrigerators—Pianos—Electric Washers—Household Appliances
Easy Terms—No Interest—
No Finance Co.
E. D. LOTT, Manager

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FURS
REMODELING — REPAIRING
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. — Ke. 7378
Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
COAL — COKE
LL. 3131

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In
Before the Name Goes On"

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing
Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. — KINGSDALE 5003

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET — TORONTO

5 Direct Phones — KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter
and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better
Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office — North End
GE. 1145 — MO. 1179

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
1557 KINGSTON ROAD — HOWARD 3743

WINDSOR

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish your home at
Baum & Brody
Chatham and Ferry Sts., Windsor, Ont.
Restaurant—Soda Fountain
Chocolates—Pastries

LYTTLE'S
Bakers and Confectioners
463 Ouellette Ave. — Windsor

McKillops' Scotch Bakery
1442 Wyandotte St. E
569 Ouellette Ave.
WINDSOR, ONT.
Dial 4-3033 — *We Deliver*

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WINDSOR (Continued)

The Craft Gift Shop
329 Erie Street East
MRS. ELEANOR M. NELSON
Hand-Painted Greeting Cards, Wall Brackets, End Tables, Pictures, Toys, Gifts of Distinction.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3434
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON
MONTREAL LIMITED

A gift of
SLIPPERS
is always right!

Our Slipper Shop on the Second Floor is replete with gift suggestions for every member of the family . . . from soft felts for baby to sophisticated frou-frous for daughter. At prices to appeal to every Christmas budget. Sketched, fur trimmed satin mule, 5.50.

Second Floor
Simpson's

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SOAP FUEL OIL
* DOLLARD
4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

Christmas Gifts
FINE Linens, Lovely Handkerchiefs, Imported Silk and Wool Scarfs, Shetland Bed Jackets.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. — LA. 5098

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

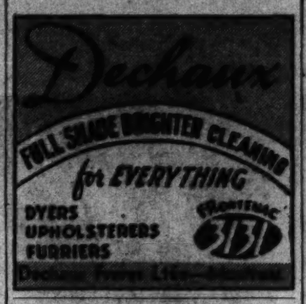
MAITLAND
Confectioner
CHRISTMAS CAKES
PLUM PUDDINGS
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD
Fltz 4651

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029-0929 — 1193 Phillips Square

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1231 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

W. R. CLARKE
Insurance of All Kinds
Specializing in ANNUITIES
722 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Phones: Office LA 7227—Res. WI 4888

QUEBEC (Continued)



SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Vogue
Beauty Shop — A. S. Andree Mgr.
REGINA, SASK.
1836 Scarth St., Opposite Post Office
Phone 6771

Let Flowers Convey Your Christmas Greetings
THE REGINA FLORIST
Mrs. Alex Aitken, Manageress
Capitol Theatre Block — Tel. 22996

SASKATOON

Purity — Milk, Butter, Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
BRONTE 6311 — 711 BROADWAY

European Local Classified (Continued)

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Twin-T Typewriting Co. (Miss G. Pearce) 31 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion House 2907

REPAIRS

BOOTMAKER and footwear repair specialist. J. Evans, 22a St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone WIM. 2581.

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. How has Norway honored its skating star, Sonja Henie?

2. What prominent New Dealer is slated to be Ambassador to Great Britain?

3. Has the right to "peaceful picketing" in industrial disputes been upheld in New York?

4. Who has been chosen to succeed William E. Dodd as the United States Ambassador to Germany?

5. Who is the Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia?

6. On what is the resumption of American business progress dependent, according to the Congress of American Industry?

7. What nation's air force ranks as the largest and "possibly the most efficiently equipped in the world"?

8. Has the Interstate Commerce Commission approved the petition of American railroads for a 15 per cent rise in freight rates?

9. What new independent nation of the British Commonwealth may be formed in South Africa?

10. What was President Roosevelt's answer to the question: "Mr President, the business recession is getting worse. What are you going to do about it?"

11. Did factory sales of American automobiles fall off during November?

12. How far have the Russian polar campers drifted during their 200-day stay on an ice floe?

13. What famous American family recently returned to the United States for a holiday visit after a long self-imposed exile?

14. Has Germany been assured by America of enough helium to make possible the resumption of German airship service across the Atlantic?

15. What circumstance has again brought the famous liner Leviathan into the news?

(Detailed Answers May Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

He Needs It Mos'

I sho' ain't partial wif ma chillun
Though everyone love de good, ob cose.
But de one I gives de mostes' lovin'
Is de chile dat seem to be needin' it mos'.

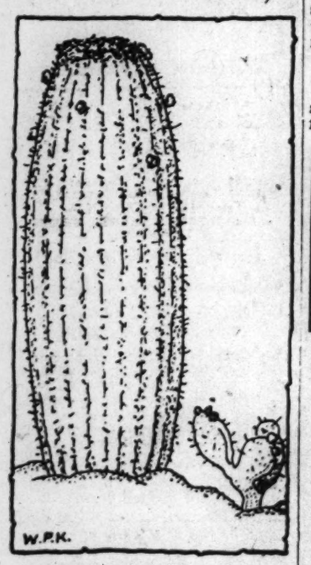
—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

How Cactus Can Live In the Waterless Desert?

In the first place, the desert is not absolutely waterless. There are rains; even though they may be months, or even years, apart. In order to thrive on such limited and irregular fare, the cactus has become a veritable camel of the plant world. It stores water much as a camel stores water. If it were not for its ability to do this, the cactus could not withstand the long dry spells.

The barrel cactus provides an excellent example of how such plants



store water. The barrel cactus lives up to its name by being large and round and bulky. The surface bristles with long sharp spines, which prevent molestation by animals. Its tough, accordion-pleated green hide is water-tight and air-tight, to foil the evaporation caused by the desert sun and wind.

The inside is made up mostly of a pulpy substance which acts as a huge sponge. When the rare and welcome desert rains come, the roots suck up great quantities of the moisture and store it in the sponge-like pulp. As the pulp fills with water, it swells (as dried apples do when soaked), and the accordion pleats of the outer covering flatten out to give the pulp more room. Thus the cactus lays in a store of water, which it draws upon very sparingly, to last until the next rain.

Desert wanderers have sometimes cut into barrel cactus and squeezed from the pulp much-needed water.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram:
"The world is so full of a number of things; I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."
—Stevenson

A Charade: Fire-light.
Letter Juggling: Tides, edits, diets, sited.
How Many Tiles?: 4500.
Fun With Synonyms: Close—near; exact—precise; singular—unusual; numerous—manifold; miserly—penurious; modish—stylish; indulgent—lenient; murky—gloomy; meditative—reflective; lasting—enduring.

True Courtesy

And for courtesy how otherwise can it be well displayed than in sedulous activity for the good of men?
—Isaac Barrow.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A Chicago reader shares today's cryptic quotation. The single letter and the use of the apostrophe offer obvious clues, which should make it fairly easy to solve:

"FZN HSEBX PU US YVBB SY L

CVRWNE SY FZPCOU;

P'R UVEN HN UZSVBX LBB WN

LU ZLDDJ LU QPCOU."

—*UFNGNCUSC

A Charade

This is shared by a Boston reader:

At evening by my WHOLE you'll think
Of days gone by; and never reckon
That by SECOND my FIRST is made,
And by my FIRST my SECOND.

Letter Juggling

Four different 5-letter words may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

DEIST

How Many Tiles?

A floor of a public hall 50 feet long and 40 feet wide is covered with tiles which are 8 inches square. How many tiles are used?

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, 10 more words and their synonyms are to be paired off. The first has been checked.

1	close	enduring	
2	exact	reflective	
3	singular	near	1
4	numerous	gloomy	
5	miserly	unusual	
6	modish	precise	
7	indulgent	manifold	
8	murky	stylish	
9	meditative	penurious	
10	lasting	lenient	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

First Snow

Monitor Camera Club From Courain Black-Grand Prize Winner

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Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Match Box Tilt

Two contestants stand facing each other. Each extends his right hand before him horizontally, palm down. On the back of the extended hand a penny match box is placed. The left hands of contestants are put behind their backs.

Upon signal, each contestant tries to knock the other's match box off without having his own dislodged.

This may be played as a contest with members of one team meeting those of the other in turn. When a player's match box falls off he drops out of the game. The side having the greater number of players remaining after all have competed is the winner.—A. C. H., West Penna.

Your Job

You had better take care of me. Perhaps at times you don't think much of me;
But if you were to wake up some morning and realize you didn't have me;
You would start the day with an uneasy feeling.
Sometimes you hardly appear to appreciate me at all, in fact you make slighting remarks about me,
And neglect me.
What if I should get away from you?
Your happiness would flee, for a time at least, and your friends would wonder what sort of fellow you were;
And your bank account would dwindle.
So cherish me. Take good care of me, and I'll take care of you.
After all, I am pretty important to you. I am your job.

—Unidentified

Quotation for Today

TREAD softly! all the earth is holy ground.
It may be, could we look with seeing eyes,
This spot we stand on is a Paradise.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI

Daily Anecdotes

Preparation

When Lord Northcliffe launched the London Daily Mail he had his large staff gather the news, set the type, make up the pages, stereotype the forms, and start the great presses—only to run off a few copies each day for three months. Not a copy was allowed to go outside the office.

Each day he went over the issue carefully, criticising, making changes, improving. At the same time he was appraising reporters, editors, feature writers, and mechanical operators. At the end of three months he had developed a newspaper that suited his critical ideas; then he put it before the public—and it was an instantaneous success.

Like Likes Like

The Prince of Verona once said to Dante, "I wonder that a man so learned as you should be hated by all my court, and that this fool should be so loved."

"You would wonder less if you considered that we like those best who most resemble ourselves," replied Dante.

Johnson and Haggis

It was Dr. Johnson's humor to pretend to be anti-Scottish, and while he enjoyed the native dish of haggis, he theoretically objected to it.

"What do you think o' the haggis?" enquired his hospitable hostess, at whose table he was doing full justice.

"Humph!" he replied, with his mouth full, "it's very good food for hogs!"

"Then let me help you to some mair o' 't," said the good dame, helping him bountifully.

Light and Power

"Father," asked a little child who had been trying to catch a sunbeam, "is the big sun at the other end of this sunbeam?"

She was told it was.

"Then I have gotten hold of all the light and heat there are, haven't I?"

"Yes, dear," replied her father.

The child was silent for a little, and then asked, "Is God on the other end just the same when I pray?"

"Yes, surely!"

"Then I've got hold of all the power, haven't I?" she mused.

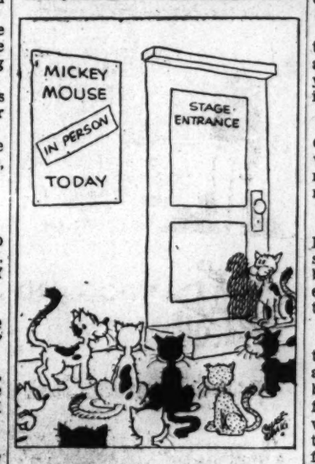
Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Radio Service

A young man who understands radio, and is technically and mechanically inclined, earns extra money by maintaining an unusual radio repair service. For a charge of $1 a month he will inspect your radio weekly, and repair it free. He has built up a sizable list of such patrons and is doing well, residents being glad to pay the service charge and have their radios looked over each week and kept repaired.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Jest a Minute



Story Without Words

In Lighter Vein

"Come Home, Normandie!"

She had looked carefully into every pen in the pet store, but it was evident that she had not found what she wished.

"Was there some particular breed of dog you wanted?" inquired the proprietor.

"Yes," she said. "We thought we might like one of those ocean greyhounds we've been hearing about."

Shoe Polish Sandwiches

The wife cut her husband some sandwiches for his lunch. She 'phoned him some time later.

"Dear," she said, "have you eaten any sandwiches?"

"Yes," he replied. "They were very nice. Why?"

"Oh, nothing," she told him. "Only I suppose you'll have to clean your brown shoes with meat paste tomorrow!"—Tit-Bits.

Identified by the Hide

The fussy lady had been pestering a zoo attendant for some time, getting him to tell her about all the various animals and their ways.

"And now," she continued, "there's still another animal I want to know about—but I forget what its name is—a very harmless sort of creature; its meat is used for food, but it has a strong, tough skin. Now what would that be?"

"You'll find one in the refreshment rooms," said the bored attendant. "It's probably a sausage you're thinking of!"—Our Empire.

Brook!

A Canadian from the shores of the mighty St. Lawrence had been visiting relatives in Chiswick. Among other wonders of the neighborhood, they showed him the Thames, hoping to impress him.

"Where shall we go today?" inquired his uncle of the Canadian one afternoon, as they prepared to go out for a stroll.

"I know," he answered, brightly. "Let's go 'round by the brook!"—Montreal Star.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Elijah's Place of Refuge

We are told in I Kings 17:3-5 that the Prophet Elijah, at the command of the Lord, betook himself to "the brook Cherith" that there he might drink of the water and be fed by "ravens" during the initial stages of the famine which he had just been inspired to announce (verse 1).

This brook is described as being "before Jordan," a Hebrew idiom which means properly to the "east" of Jordan. Nevertheless, one finds in Palestine a rather persistent local tradition which seeks to identify the modern Wady Kelt with the Biblical Cherith. This "Wady" lies to the west of the Jordan and is to be seen to the left of the Old Road from Jerusalem to Jericho, while the stream runs at the foot of a gorge with high cliffs on either side.

Almost halfway down one of these cliffs is perched precariously the "Monastery of Elijah," to which refractory brethren from a larger monastery at Jerusalem are often sent to do penance.

Brevities

Dallas News: America is a great, wide, rich continent where everybody wants something from the Government besides government.

Montreal Star: "There is always a tie between a father and son," says a Rotarian speaker. And if there is, you can know that the son is wearing it.

Humorist: "This winter we shall enjoy some exceptionally mild spells with plenty of sunshine," says a meteorological expert. Weather permitting, of course.

Detroit News: After putting in a long-distance call, a Westerner unscrewed the light bulb in a phone booth and shaved himself with an electric razor, instead of drawing on the walls.

Omaha World-Herald: A scientist says that dogs have memories and can do a little feeble thinking, but that they cannot make plans for the future. We hesitate to differ with a scientist, but at the same time we don't believe dogs bury food today to dig up and eat yesterday.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love Reflects Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Underhill, Vt.

A young mother attending summer school in a New England city enjoyed her walk to classes every morning, leading as it did past attractive homes with their beautiful gardens.

One home, which particularly attracted her attention, had unusually lovely flowers growing down as far as the sidewalk. One morning as she came along a woman was picking a bouquet in this garden; and after an exchange of pleasant words, the owner told the following story:

"I raise flowers in order to share with friends who have no gardens. But, some time ago I found that children were taking them, pulling them up by the roots so that they withered in the sun.

"I pleasantly accosted them one morning, asking them if they would like some flowers. They were a bit embarrassed, but I told them that I wanted them each to have one bouquet every day; and I agreed to show them how to pick the blossoms so that more would grow.

"They were pleased, and no more plants were destroyed. I then went away for a few days, and upon my return I found a little piece of paper on the front step which read 'Here is something for you.' And with it was a little basket of petunia plants. The next morning I found another message which explained (without signature) that they thought that perhaps they had taken too many of my flowers, and wanted to give me something in return. Accompanying this note was a potted begonia.

"For several days thereafter I received a daily gift from someone's modest garden, with a message, in childish scrawls, of appreciation and affection."

And the young mother took back to her home some ideas about the sweetness of human relationships which she had not learned inside a classroom.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Colored Celluloid

A friend who does considerable night driving has been aided in eliminating glare from the headlights of other cars by a piece of colored celluloid used as a glare shield, which he has hinged to the back of the regular sun visor in his car. When wanted, the shield is dropped before the eyes by lowering the visor to the proper level.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. King Haakon has bestowed on her the Order of St. Olaf, the highest honor that can be conferred by Norway for distinguished service to country and humanity.

2. Joseph P. Kennedy, at present chairman of the Maritime Commission.

3. A six-to-one decision of the Court of Appeals at Albany upheld the right of organized labor in New York to "peaceful picketing" in industrial disputes.

4. Hugh Wilson, career diplomat, who has been serving in Washington as Assistant Secretary of State.

5. Duke Aosta, cousin of King Emmanuel.

6. This organized business group says that the resumption of American business progress depends on the restoration of economic controls to free competitive enterprise, and the limitation of federal activities to regulation of social abuses.

7. The 1937 edition of Jane's "All the World's Aircraft" thus ranks the United States air force.

8. No; the I. C. C. overruled it.

9. A Royal Commission has been sent out to Africa to study the possible union of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

10. President Roosevelt immediately replied that the first part of the statement was an assumption; and as to the second part, he did not wish to tie his hands—that is, by making a public statement at present.

11. Yes; they fell 10 per cent under the sales of the same period last year.

12. The ice island has drifted 740 miles from the Pole.

13. Col. Charles Lindbergh and his wife returned to spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother.

14. The National Munitions Control Board and the Secretary of the Interior have assured German interests enough helium gas to make continued service possible.

15. The ship has been sold to Metal Industries, Ltd., of London, for "more than $800,000." It is destined for the junk yard, where it will be broken up to provide scrap iron for British armament.

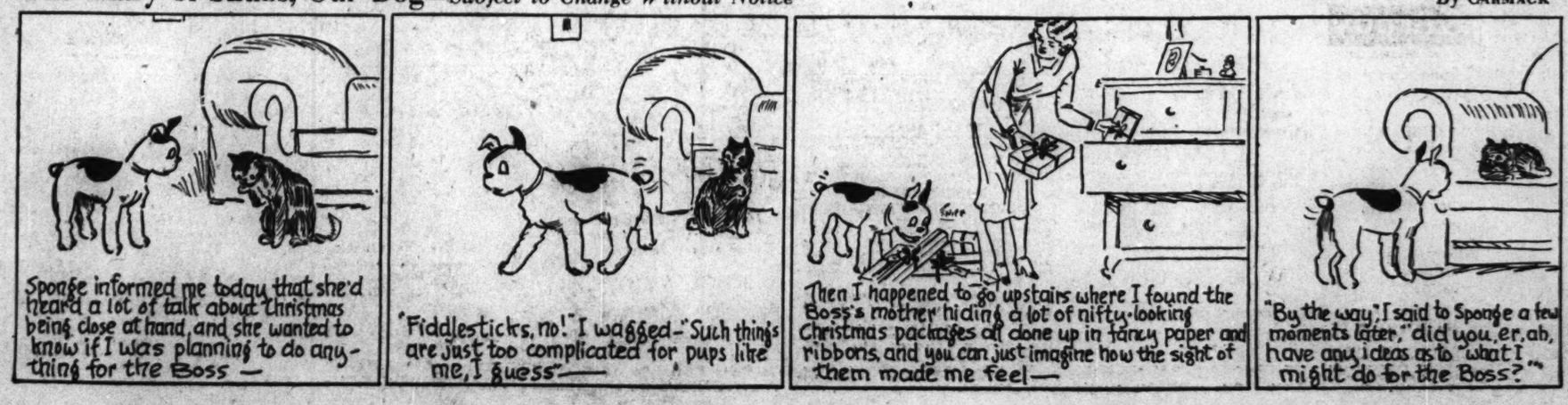
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Ice Breakers*

By LE PELLEY

EVEN THOUGH WE HAVEN'T ANY MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS — WE OUGHT TO TRY TO GET OUR MOTHERS SOMETHING !!
WE COULD THINK ABOUT IT — !!
JUST AT PRESENT YOU HAD BETTER THINK ABOUT HOW THIN THE ICE IS —
HOW MUCH ARE FUR COATS ?
I DON'T KNOW — HOW IS THE ICE FOR SKATING ?
MAYBE I'D RATHER GET HER SOME HANDKERCHIEFS !
HAUL HIM IN !! THE ICE IS TOO THIN !!!
CUT OUTS
WHILE THE BOYS ARE PULLING TUBBY OFF THE ICE, LET US TAKE A LOOK AT A NEW COMBINATION RECENTLY RECEIVED — HAS ANYONE A BETTER HAT ??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Subject to Change Without Notice*

By CARMACK


Sponge informed me today that she'd heard a lot of talk about Christmas being close at hand, and she wanted to know if I was planning to do anything for the Boss —
"Fiddlesticks, no!" I wagged—"Such things are just too complicated for pups like me, I guess—
Then I happened to go upstairs where I found the Boss's mother hiding a lot of nifty-looking Christmas packages all done up in fancy paper and ribbons, and you can just imagine how the sight of them made me feel—
"By the way," I said to Sponge a few moments later, "did you, er, ah, have any ideas as to what I might do for the Boss?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Playing With Fire

REPORTS from Shanghai declare Japanese naval authorities are dismayed to discover that their planes bombed and sank the American gunboat Panay in the Yangtse above Nanking. Japanese apologies and regrets appear sincere. Yet at the same time in connection with the shelling of the British gunboat Ladybird, a Japanese colonel is reported as saying that he had orders to "fire on every ship on the river." These and other attacks on refugees and noncombatants confirm the impression that in many parts of the world men are using modern engines of destruction with about as much care or sense of responsibility as children playing with matches.

The gunboat Panay is not the battleship Maine. The yellow press will not rush the United States into war as it did in 1898. Japan has moved to stop hostilities in the region where the Panay's people landed and promises punishment of the fliers who did the bombing. Yet further damage has been done to the already frayed relations of Japan with Britain and America. Washington and London may ask for new guarantees against such violations of treaty rights by which American and British nationals are supposedly protected in China.

Tokyo's regrets do not explain how British and American flags were overlooked. That three American oil tankers were near the Panay complicates the matter. They may have been supplying the Chinese. Even so, the Japanese, not having declared war, have no belligerent rights on the Yangtse. They were bombing noncombatants. According to Admiral Honda, the fliers first reported proudly they had bombed these boats. Only when it was learned one was an American gunboat did regret appear.

To ordinary folk the cowardice and cruelty of bombing helpless people would seem cause for regret and remorse, whether or not the flag of some great power was involved. Apologies from Tokyo might well be extended not merely to the governments of Britain and America but to the moral sense of mankind. And if they are to mean anything, they should be supported by such control of military and naval forces as will prove that Japan has awakened to the danger to herself as well as others of acting like a child playing with fire.

The New-Fashioned Christmas

ACCORDING to a railway traffic authority in Britain more people than ever will be spending their Christmas this year away from home. This conclusion is arrived at from the great increase in the number of those who are paying their fares in advance on an instalment system; and further confirmation comes from the seaside and country hotels, and boarding houses, where bookings for the holiday have been exceptionally heavy.

At first sight the amenities of the hotel lounge may seem rather bleak substitutes for the warmth of sentiment, the hearty friendliness, of Dingley Dell; and something of the appropriate display of goodwill and affection to have vanished with the party atmosphere. There is, however, another side to the picture. So far as hospitality is concerned, the telephone, the motor-car, and the railway, have enabled our goodwill to be much more continuously exercised than that of our ancestors. Christmas is a long way from being, as it was for them, one of a few opportunities for meeting and greeting friends at a distance.

It is today, on the contrary, often an opportunity that is much needed to rest from these activities, and to seek the peace that is also appropriate to the season in the only way possible. Furthermore, in less affluent families, the new fashion is at least a display of goodwill, which must be greatly appreciated, to the hard-worked housewife.

Liquor Advertising

NOW that Socialist members of the British Columbia Legislature have opened a drive to abolish all forms of liquor advertising in that Canadian province, it appears that not alone in the United States are the plaudits attached to their products by purveyors of intoxicants arousing resistance.

The steady increase in the province's consumption of liquor has been arousing concern among Opposition members of the Legislature. Latest figures indicate that inhabitants of this province, a pioneer in government control of the liquor traffic, will spend $18,000,000 for intoxicants this year. In the same period the government is collecting only about $28,000,000 in all forms of revenue and, apart from debt charges, has little more to spend for administration than the people may spend for liquor.

Critics of the administration charge that the government encourages liquor sales to increase its revenues, which are expected to be about $3,500,000 this year. They are convinced that the flaunting of spurious and nonsensical claims in the eyes and ears of the public should cease.

It is gratifying that elected representatives of the people in British Columbia are mobilizing against the drink traffic and its advertising.

The House Farm Bill

PASSAGE of the crop control bill by a two-to-one vote in the House of Representatives shows in part the strength the Administration has thrown behind the measure and in part the power of a special interest pressure group which has at length done enough logrolling among its own factions to become a fairly cohesive farm bloc. How long this cohesiveness may last is a matter for conjecture—as is also the question of what ultimate effect the successful enactment of a compulsory farm control bill might ultimately have upon its sponsors.

As a result of the House action, the issue now rests entirely in the Senate, where a similar but more drastic bill has been under discussion for nearly three weeks. The differences between the two bills lie mainly in the degree of speed with which they would invoke marketing quotas and the severity of the penalties they would impose for exceeding those quotas in the sale of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice.

For example, the Senate bill would put the question of quotas to a referendum of producers as soon as the visible supply of wheat promised to rise above normal consumption and exports by more than 10 per cent. Secretary Wallace himself protested this was not a large enough carry-over for his proposed ever-normal granary. The House bill contemplates 15 per cent, and would be content with assessing a penalty of 15 cents a bushel against excess production, whereas the Senate bill would demand half the "parity" price or a penalty of probably 40 or 50 cents.

To this extent the House bill is preferable to that in the Senate. But the heart of the issue is in the fact that either bill envisages the application, at least under extreme circumstances, of restrictions upon production and sale beyond which no farmer might go with impunity. Heretofore all the farm program of the New Deal, with temporary exceptions such as the Bankhead cotton control act, has been voluntary. It may have been expensive, but at least it has been voluntary, and the farmer who wished to plant more grain at the sacrifice of cash benefits could do so.

The implications of compulsion and of limitation even at a figure well above past consumption are far-reaching. When or if government attempts to set a quota for every farmer in the great grain and cotton belts and collect a penalty if he sells a bushel of grain or sack of cotton more, it undertakes a task that will mean bureaucracy run rampant and will mean setting farmer against farmer, if not also setting hundreds of thousands of farmers against the legislators who think to befriend them. Even the complete passage of the present farm bill could prove an expensive victory.

The League Without Il Duce

PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S speech denouncing the League of Nations and announcing Italy's withdrawal from it was a characteristic one. Its lip service to peace was accentuated by reference to those steely exclamation points that tip Italian rifles. And, perhaps by coincidence rather than timing, it struck public attention just as the League announced a project toward alleviation of those difficulties which bear so heavily on Italy.

Il Duce probably is unwilling to wait for the processes of the League to solve his problems. That in itself is understandable. The League's shortcomings have been made clear enough. What is quite as probable, however, and less understandable in one making such audible protestations in behalf of peace, is that the Italian dictator would be unwilling to let the League solve his problems, if it could and would do so within the day. Peaceful processes clothe the purposes of dictatorship too quietly to be accepted where display is so large a part of the business of governing.

The League of Nations is sufficiently weak, to be sure. But Il Duce's withdrawal can hardly be said to weaken it further. Italy's attitude has been one of nonco-operation ever since sanctions were hesitantly, half-heartedly, and therefore unsuccessfully, applied against Premier Mussolini's Ethiopian war. At that time the Italian Government, which had never shown much love for the League anyway, also lost respect for it.

The governments which have withdrawn from the League are not those from which collective security could gain strength. Their leaders had long felt the ideal to be futile, and had said so. In losing them the League has lost not friends but mere members. Experience has shown that the League ideal will be strong or weak not according to the number of nations whose seals brighten its documents, nor according to the relative armed strength of status quo and anti-status quo powers. Collective security will flourish in proportion to its freedom from subservience to special interests, and in proportion to the wisdom embodied in its covenant and the courage with which the requirements of the covenant are applied when collective authority is challenged by those impatient at its processes.

On a London Waterway

Drawing by Lawrence Wilbur

Old Regent Canal

RATHER less than one mile from the "Marble Arch" a main road out of London crosses a canal (the Regent) which, as shown in the sketch, runs under the road and is known among the bargees there as "The Quarter Mile Tunnel."

This curious underground thoroughfare is always a source of interest for London sightseers. Frequently one hears perplexed onlookers speculating among themselves as to how the bargemen propel their barges through the dark waterway. It is only natural that curiosity should dwell on this point because the towpath ends abruptly at the entrance to the water tunnel, without so much as a word of explanation. The towing method on Regent is similar to that used in deep rock cuttings in France. A submerged chain running the length of the underground is passed around a steam-powered windlass on a tugboat. In this way, the rotating drum hauls the vessel through the tunnel.

Being underground, the unknowing traveler might be unaware that he had ever crossed the canal at all—the traffic on this stretch of water is very interesting in its variety, but I found a very divided interest in the intense enthusiasm of the number of fishermen on this strech of water—the enthusiasts in this line are of all ages, children to quite old men—and one's interest in the traffic is largely diverted to "tiddlers," for these constitute the main catch, which soon transferred to glass jars eventually to be released in garden ponds. Occasionally larger fish, roach probably, are caught, I could not form a very reliable judgment as to size from any of the boys, excessive enthusiasm seemed to have amplified their idea of dimensions.

Peace by All Means

Book News of the Day

THE British Peace Pledge Movement, of which the late Canon Sheppard was the leader and inspirer, has everything to recommend it except perhaps the pledge itself; yet without the lure of this pledge Canon Sheppard would certainly not have recruited his hundred thousand men. "I renounce war, and never again, directly or indirectly, will I support or sanction another." There, in all its attractive simplicity, is the pledge which the people are invited to take.

Now though the aim of this pronouncement is excellent, its actual terms hardly bear examination. When a nation is at war, every job of work done and every penny paid into the Exchequer becomes ipso facto related to the war; and in the last resort the only way the individual can avoid "supporting" the war indirectly is by suicide. This fact affords no reason for abandoning peacemaking efforts. On the contrary it should persuade us to intensify them. The only useful way of resisting war is to prevent war breaking out. Once the peace is lost, pacifism in the country concerned is likely to become a pointless martyrdom: our governments will see to that.

* * *

The now familiar case for absolute pacifism is stated yet again, by ten contributors, in LET US HONOUR PEACE (London: Cobden-Sanderson. 3s. 6d.), and by M. de Ligt, the Dutch sociologist, in a far fuller and longer book, THE CONQUEST OF VIOLENCE (London: Routledge. 7s. 6d.). There is hope in the fact that the Peace Pledgers do not offer a merely negative program. They know that we cannot hope for international peace until we have stablished international justice, and that we cannot contribute to that end until we have purged ourselves of imperialistic complacency and self-righteous hatreds. I wish that more stress had been laid on this point than on the contention that we are not to defend ourselves when attacked. "Prepare for war," writes Miss Rose Macaulay, "and you will eventually get war. Do not prepare for war, and you may get anything else, including extinction, but you cannot well get war."

But this kind of argument will not advance her cause with the ordinary unimaginative man, who will always choose the horrors of war (especially if he has never experienced them) in preference to obvious enslavement; and though he may admit that "democracy and liberty, those frail unfortunates, always look pretty foolish after a few weeks of military rule," he is not likely on that account to prefer the military rule of another nation.

* * *

The question I am hinting at is not whether the theory of pacifism is sound, but whether it stands any chance of majority acceptance in the world as we know it today. M. de Ligt has much to say under this head, and much of his book (in this respect resembling Gregg's "The Power of Non-Violence") is taken up with instances of successful non-violent resistance to various kinds of tyranny and persecution. British rule in India does not emerge from the story looking very beautiful; but an Englishman may take comfort in perceiving that this Dutch writer's judgment is not infallible, since he makes the extraordinary suggestion that Holland is threatened not only by Germany but also by England. Such a complete misconception provides a striking example of how difficult it is for the nations to know one another's true minds.

G. B.

The Wide Horizon

Hot Off the Capital's Gridiron

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IT IS very difficult, when this writer sits down to compose a weekly summary after the semi-annual week-end saturated with Gridiron Club activities, to avoid mentioning that organization. And, indeed, it need not be avoided, for today the place of a sense of humor, of good-fellowship, of pungent wit, in the picture of American democracy is brought vividly to the attention of official Washington.

The Gridiron Club, by the nature of things, has more thrusts at the expense of the "ins" than of the "outs." But neither "ins" nor "outs" are spared altogether. Saturday night's satire was about as hard-hitting, at the New Deal's expense, as veteran members of the club can recall.

Before President Roosevelt's eyes was portrayed, for example, a meeting of the Birmingham (Ala.) "Klavern" of the "Ku Klux Klan," and readers can imagine with what relish political opponents watched his reactions at such a time. Perhaps the evening's most editorial thrusts came in a dialogue between "Jupiter" and his little son "Mercury," on Mount Olympus, when Mercury said:

"What's a newspaper, papa?"

Jupiter replied: "It's a torment I'm saving up for dictators and would-be dictators."

Mercury: "Have you any special ruler in view?"

Jupiter: "Yes, a ruler who will tell his people to stop their newspapers and listen only to the radio."

Then, just to soften the edge of the satire, Mercury said:

"What's the radio, papa?"

And Jupiter replied: "It's a torment I am saving up for the newspapers."

Mercury: "And what will the newspapers and the radio do?"

Jupiter: "They will record the fall of the ruler."

This brief quotation is enough to show that political argument of the most biting nature is directed across the Gridiron footlights. Here we have the press performing a variation of its ordinary editorial functions. It sends its message in dramatic form, with a dress of wit, in more piercing manner than usual. And "rulers" have to take it—on the chin. President Roosevelt, it must be recorded, can take—and give—as well as the next man.

* * *

But Washington this past week has been the scene for important events more serious than a club dinner. Joseph P. Kennedy has "unofficially" been appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The announcement has not yet been made.

The aggressive, hard-hitting Irishman from Boston has long been estimated by Washington—and by the national business community—as a man of unusual ability, capable of handling any tough job. President Roosevelt considers the final negotiation of the Anglo-American trade agreement, plus the working out of a realistic basis for relations between the two English-speaking nations, as the most pressing task of the hour. Since it is almost essential to have millionaires for a major ambassadorship—under the short-sighted American diplomatic system—the President has chosen one of his ablest millionaires.

Perhaps it is ironic to send an Irishman to the Court of St. James's. On the other hand, Great Britain and the Irish Free State have worked out such a satisfactory modus vivendi, and the free members of the British Commonwealth of Nations bulk so largely in London, that perhaps it is appropriate to send an American whose descent springs from one of the component parts rather than the mother country. Times change.

* * *

In national affairs, the standing contradiction between the mostly "reform" legislation of the special session, and the mostly "recovery" mood of the country, continues to impede developments. The House has finally managed to pass a farm bill, notably differing from the pending Senate version. When the latter is passed, the two must be adjusted by conference committees, and the new version submitted in both houses, and that will be a real job. The House starts on the wages-and-hours bill. When and if it, too, is passed the same conference committee operation must be performed. The chances look rather slim for repassage of the revised bills, after conference, before the special session adjourns on December 22.

At any rate, these two major items from the session's agenda will be completed right up to the conference committee, and that is work which would have occupied the regular session in January for many weeks. Now, conceivably, it should be possible to adopt the work of the conference committees early in January and pass at once to tax revision, the housing amendments, and other matters concerned directly with "recovery."

Meantime, the President shows his zeal for promoting better business sentiment by his reassuring words about the railroads. Many a hard-pressed rails executive welcomed Mr. Roosevelt's simple and realistic recipe for the lines: Solvency—solvency, but without government ownership or operation. The President's words against state socialism should echo widely. They indicate a viewpoint now seemingly based far from some experimental policies of the early New Deal. In a Gridiron quip: "Has the President receded from his position?" "Yes, he has had a recession."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"$5000 House"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would appear from Mr. Ross's letter regarding the "$5000 House" editorial which recently appeared in the Monitor that he has rather lost sight of present housing trends, in decrying the possibilities of a house of this type.

A perusal of the real estate pages of representative newspapers throughout the East and Middle West quickly reveals how small is the percentage of new homes offered for sale which fall in the $5000 class. Today speculative builders are erecting homes priced far above this figure, thereby limiting their markets largely to the business and professional classes.

To assume, however, that a $5000 home is beyond the reach of all but a negligible percentage of the country's workers is open to serious challenge for two reasons. First: in thirty-one states the average family income is over $2000 per year. Secondly: with the aid of a FHA sixteen-year loan a $5000 house can be purchased for about $43 per month including the amortization of principal, interest and taxes after a small down payment of a few hundred dollars.

The advisability of extending the amortization period beyond twenty years is open to question because in many cases this would entail home purchasers facing the prospect of completing payments on a home during their retirement years.

In view of present price trends the $5000 house should prove a sufficiently radical departure if exploited to give a sorely needed impetus to the building industry. The possibility of producing houses costing less than $5000 is even now engaging the attention of architects and builders and the time is probably not far distant when the experimental work now being undertaken will bear fruit, either with or without the aid of a government subsidy.

In the meantime let us not lose sight of the fact that while the $5000 house is a proven possibility, it is only just beginning to make its appearance in a market which unlike some others, has not reached a saturation point but which according to competent authorities possesses thousands of potential customers.

Boston, Mass. CHARLES W. E. MORRIS

Inventor of the Wax Record

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Knowing your reputation for accuracy, I wish to correct an Associated Press article published in your paper entitled "First Record in Wax 'Talks' After 56 Years." In this article, I quote: "The man responsible for the historic message, which for 56 years has been locked in a vault in the Smithsonian Institution here, probably was Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. Mr. Bell with two associates worked out the wax record method."

The authentic fact is that Mr. Tainter is the sole inventor of the wax record, and not Alexander Graham Bell. My husband has official record to prove his invention of the graphophone distinguished by the wax disk which succeeded where Thomas A. Edison's earliest phonograph with its tinfoil method failed. Mr. Bell was associated with my husband, but devoted himself to the telephone instead of to the graphophone.

San Diego, Calif. (MRS.) LAURA F. TAINTER

Mirror of World Opinion

Mrs. Roosevelt on "I'd Rather Be Right"

I INTENDED to see "I'd Rather Be Right" Wednesday night, but so many people asked me if I was going to be there that I decided undue interest would be aroused by my presence and relied on the reports of my friends for an impression of the play. They all enjoyed it very much. One of them was much impressed by George M. Cohan's ability to be himself and yet make you feel interested in the problems which face the person he portrayed. This play seems to be furnishing a great many people with an amusing evening, but most of them come back afterward with this remark:

Well, the outstanding interest is that we live in a country where a play like this can be produced and acted and have a long run without any interference from the Government. Thank God for democracies.

I would add, fervently, thank God for a nation with a sense of humor.—Eleanor Roosevelt in *New York World-Telegram.*

Why Not Stop Piracy of Air?

IT MAY seem a small thing that the nations have united to put down piracy in the Mediterranean, but if one law of humanity can command this unity, so can another. Non-intervention has produced unity in the face of piracy; but piracy can assume many forms. There is a piracy of the air which, as the horrible raids in China have shown us, can be far crueler and more wholesale in its destruction than any piracy of the sea. . . . Hitler is believed to be anxious to abolish this piracy of the air, and the most beneficial sequel to the conversations that are beginning would be a joint declaration of the law of humanity in air war over land and sea, and, more important still, a standing organization to enforce it. The law at first confined to Europe would inevitably be extended over the whole world. Japan would never have done what she has done in China if there had been a Concert of Europe observing, and, if necessary, enforcing its own law of the air at home. —*London Sunday Times.*

"Machinery" for Peaceful Change

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two excellent articles by A. A. Berle Jr., Chamberlain of New York City, were published on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor. They lead me to tell of a movement which will, in a way, answer the problem Mr. Berle presented. The articles as I recall suggested that the business people have available factual data about economic needs of nations which they could use to promote some activity for peace through "peaceful change."

Last March, inspired by Sir Norman Angell's writings, the peace committee of a New York City club of a business woman's organization drew up a plan which is called "Meeting the Needs of the Nations as a Way to World Peace."

The plan proposes to survey the needs of all nations through a questionnaire to the individual members of such business and professional groups. The plan, its questionnaire and its procedure will be perfected by a steering committee of representatives of these groups. In the meanwhile, the original committee of women is working out the preliminary steps under the direction of the executives of the National Peace Conference, the League of Nations Association and in full co-operation with the World Economic Campaign as these organizations see this plan as one which may bring to the front the valuable contributions as well as the extrovert attitudes which Mr. Berle also appreciates as potential in our business and professional groups. The plan has also had the attention of some of the eminent authorities on peace and economics abroad, was cited at this summer's World Conference at Budapest, is now being considered by groups across the country and this week's letters from across the sea, the Far and Middle West all ask, "When do we start?" But the sponsors are moving carefully so as to avoid any errors.

The results of the survey will be turned over to a world-wide committee of experts in economics probably chosen by these business groups under the guidance of the peace organizations. This committee will recommend to the world a machinery, as a result, for meeting the nations' needs; i. e., for the better distribution of essential products, for developing impoverished areas, for better international co-operative financial stability as well as fluidity, for selling lands to nations who prove they need it, etc.

The nations have never sincerely tried this preventive method. I am told that Article Nineteen in the League of Nations Covenant would permit such peaceful change. Possibly it hasn't been used because we, the business people, have taken too little interest in peaceful change to seek to find out what could be done to that end. This plan will give us an active part in bringing out the factual data and the machinery for such change.

Chairman, Peace Committee,
N. Y. C. Club Soroptomists, Int'l.
New York, N. Y.